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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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May 5, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 69 2 p.m. 83  
Humidity " 83 "

May 5, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 72 2 p.m. 78  
Humidity 85 74

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 29.70.

7645 日五十月三

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1917.

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### TERRIBLE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

#### HUGE GERMAN CASUALTIES REPORTED.

##### SECTOR OF HINDENBURG LINE CAPTURED.

London, May 4

Special correspondents at the British Headquarters say that the Canadians fought on the left and the Australians on the right of the British advance, English, Scottish and Irish troops occupying the centre.

Important gains were made in the direction of Cherisy and Bullecourt, where the Australians engaged in desperate street fighting. The Prussian Guards, garrisoning Fresnoy, were especially reinforced with a view to attacking Arleux, but the Canadians anticipated this and, surrounding Fresnoy, trapped part of the garrison, 208 survivors surrendering after a brief fighting with bombs and bayonets.

Beyond Gavrelle, a windmill changed hands four times. Though there are not many prisoners, it is estimated that the Germans suffered heavier casualties than in any previous day's battle.

Reuter's correspondent sums up the position thus:—"What Hindenburg sought most desperately to evade is happening, namely the exhaustion of German man-power at a pace spelling the early defeat of Germany."

The Canadian success at Fresnoy breaks the Oppy-Mericourt line, of which the double first set of trenches have been captured, and, when Arleux was taken, a second set. To-day the English troops below the Canadians took the whole of the main trenches to Oppy, where they fought most fiercely with two Prussian Reserve Guard Divisions. Machine guns in the trees have never been used on such a scale as in Oppy wood, which was a perfect rookery of gunners, who hid behind trees on ladders nailed to the trunks when the British advance was being around.

The battle of Bullecourt, where the Hindenburg Line was broken, was most amazing. The British pushed to the far edge of the village and faced a German counter-attack. Simultaneously the Germans strongly established themselves inside the village. Hence four lines were engaged, the two middle lines facing both ways. Soldiers described the position as "a double sandwich," the tangle being unravelled by the hardest hand-to-hand fighting.

The intensity of the artillery fighting can be imagined from the fact that every battery of the British and Germans on the whole front was firing continuously for twelve hours at a high speed.

#### Some Interesting Developments.

London, May 4

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—"The position at Bullecourt is curious and interesting. To the east thereof, we are in strength right across the Hindenburg Line, a sector of which we hold, running in the direction of Quesant. Thence our line forms a sort of disjointed salient around all but the northern entrance to Bullecourt, which is reported full of Germans whose retirement is apparently endangered."

The struggle for Oppy has produced a striking situation to the north of the village, where a considerable length of trench is at present untenable by either side, owing to the mutual concentrations of machine guns.

#### The French Front.

London, May 4

A French communique states:—"The artillery is most active in the region to the north-west of Rheims."

We have again progressed in the woods to the west of Mont Cornillet.

We stopped dead an enemy attack to the west of Morhommé. Five enemy aeroplanes have been brought down, and it appears that three others reported seriously damaged on the 2nd inst. were also brought down.

#### RUSSIA'S DETERMINATION.

London, May 4

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Joint Session opened at 10 o'clock last night.

M. Milukoff came on the balcony during a suspension of the sitting and addressed a huge crowd. He declared that Russia must never consent to a separate peace. Nobody must be entitled to charge Russia with betraying her Allies. The provisional Government was a sailing ship unable to move without wind, which was the confidence of the people. He appealed to the citizens to trust in it.—(Prolonged cheers.)

#### INDIA AND THE BUDGET.

London, May 4

Referring to the increase in miscellaneous revenue, Mr. Bonar Law said that it was due to the loan so generously granted by the R. J. They had undertaken the responsibility of a loan of a hundred millions. We do not know precisely how much they will be able to raise, but they accept liability for the balance. The amount expected to raise from the Indian Budget was ten millions, which, with the interest remaining on the ninety millions, makes the figure for which they become responsible during the year over thirteen millions.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### THE WESTERN DRIVE.

##### French Air Successes.

London, May 4

A French communique reports as follows:—"There has been some very lively artillery firing on the Aisne front. The enemy most violently bombarded Reims. Intermittent artillery work took place in Champagne. Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down in air fighting and fifteen others were seen to fall damaged. Our air squadrons bombarded the station and factories of Thionville. On the morning of the 1st inst. our aeroplanes dropped 320 kilograms of projectiles on an aviation camp at Sissonne. On the following night the same camp received two thousand kilograms of explosives and a great conflagration was observed among the sheds. On the night of the 1st-2nd May one of our air squadrons bombarded Betheniville, Pont Favenger and Chatel-et-sur-Betourne, when a most fierce fire and several explosions occurred."

##### Capture of Fresnoy.

London, May 4

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"Fierce fighting has taken place all day long to the west of Quesant, to the north of Fresnoy and eastward of the village of Vimy. The enemy, again employing large reserves of men and guns, delivered repeated counter-attacks practically along the whole battle front and suffered heavily from our concentrated artillery and machine gun fire before the attack and during the assault. Our troops, despite obstinate resistance, in the morning penetrated a sector of the Hindenburg line to the west of Quesant and succeeded in maintaining themselves there all day long against constant powerful counter-attacks."

Further progress was made in the neighbourhood of Cherisy, astride the Arras-Cambrai road, and on the right bank of the Scarpe, where positions which had changed hands frequently and were defended with great determination are now in our possession.

On the left of the battle front we captured Fresnoy and positions to the south and north on a two miles front. We also gained a footing in the enemy's trench system northward of Oppy and made progress at other points where fighting continued.

Besides the enemy's severe losses in killed and wounded several hundred have been taken prisoner.

Great aerial activity took place. Five German aeroplanes were brought down and five driven down in an uncontrollable condition. Four kite balloons were also destroyed. One British machine is missing.

## LAWN TENNIS.

### Last Evening's Championship Semi-final.

Though there was a very large attendance in the War Charities stand at the Cricket Club ground yesterday afternoon to witness the semi-final of the Championship Singles in connection with Hong Kong Cricket Club's tennis tournament, there was a rather poor display of tennis which did justice to neither of the competitors—Ng Fze-kwong and M. K. Lo. Both players are known to be well worthy of being in the penultimate round, but they were obviously off form and the match was not an interesting one. Lo started off very weakly both in serving and returning and it was more by his bad play than by his opponent's good play that he lost the first set by six games to one. Play generally improved in the second set Ng Fze-kwong seeming more at home against the improving play of his opponent. As it was, Ng Fze-kwong gained this set by six games to two. The third set was by far the most interesting and was characterised at times by play of a high order. Here the first good rallies of the match were seen and placing was more in evidence. The games went up very evenly until "five all" was reached, and so well as Lo played that it seemed as if another set would have to be gone through. But Ng Fze-kwong, by careful and well-timed shot, secured the next two games, winning the set by seven games to five. He now passes into the final round and will meet the winner of the match between A. H. Nibels and the Rev. O. L. Cooper Hunt, which is due to take place this afternoon at 4.30.

In the Men's Handicap Doubles (cor.) last R. M. Henderson and H. Handley Pegg (cor.) 15, 6-2, 6-2.

## BANK RETURNS.

Returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended April 30, 1917, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks are as follows:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	\$6,824,589.	\$5,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., Ltd.	22,807,260.	19,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.	1,122,070.	550,000

Total \$30,553,859 21,550,000  
Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at £150,000.  
Securities with the Crown Agents £70,000.

## USE OF ELECTRICITY.

### An Appeal to Hongkong Consumers.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that, owing to the delay, due to conditions created by the war, in obtaining new plant, the Hongkong Electric Company find difficulty in carrying the load necessary for public and private supply especially during the hours between 6 and 10 p.m.

Consumers of electric light supplied by the Company are therefore earnestly requested to use the utmost economy in the use of light and of fans during the hours mentioned in order that the possibilities of interruption in the supply due to breakdown of the machinery may be avoided.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### THE WESTERN DRIVE.

#### More German Wireless.

London, May 4

A wireless German official report states: A fresh attempt to break through the Arras front failed with very heavy British losses.

#### Thousands of Huns Killed.

London, May 4

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters telegraphing on the afternoon of the 3rd inst. says:—

Fighting of terrible intensity has raged throughout the day at the main points of attack. The battling at many places has been of a ding-dong order. Our most conspicuous gains were on the flanks. Concealed machine gun fire impeded progress in the centre, namely up the Scarpe Valley.

Describing the attack the correspondent says: Before daylight we pushed well forward to the north. The Canadians took Fresnoy, but Oppy was too strong for a frontal capture, the wood in front being infested with machine guns posted in the trees at various heights and uncut wire in gullies which our barrage fire could not get at.

Several new German divisions have been identified. The enemy, counter-attacking furiously opposite their lost ground, retook ground at Gavrelle, but most of their counter-attacks were broken up by our artillery.

It is no exaggeration to say that the German dead number thousands.

Telegraphing later the correspondent says the gunning is most intensive around Boeux, which is being most strenuously defended. There is fierce fighting at Bullecourt, on the outer edge of which we are established. The heaviest counter-attack has driven us back through Cherisy which we had captured earlier.

The verdict of reliable persons seems to be that on the balance the day has been good for us.

## SEAPLANE TORPEDOING.

London, May 4

The Admiralty states that the Royal Naval Air Service first practised successfully in August 1915 the form of seaplane torpedoing mentioned in yesterday's cablegram; when they sank several ships in the Dardanelles.

## THE GREEK SITUATION.

Athens, May 4

M. Zaimis has formed a new government.

## THE M. C. L.

### Enjoyable Performance at Kowloon.

St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon, was the scene of a very pretty and enjoyable performance last evening, the children of the Kowloon Branch of the Ministering Children's League giving a repetition of the concert they had given a few days earlier. There was quite a good attendance, and the children once again showed that they had been exceptionally well trained. In this connection praise must be given to Mrs. Aitken and Miss Stone, to whom the credit of coaching the youthful performers is due.

The first part of the programme was of a miscellaneous nature and all the items evoked the hearty applause of the audience. Special mention might be made of the "Days of the Week," Marjory Aitken, who did the leading work, and all the other children carrying through the item with very great credit. The contributions to this part of the programme were:—Patriotic Song and Chorus, V. Sutcliffe, P. Ogilvie, P. Seale, B. Tarrant. Fan Drill, Some of the Girls. Recitation and Song, Marjory Aitken and Chorus. Days of the Week: Sunday, Clara Frost; Monday, Nylasie Pearce; Tuesday, Beattie George; Wednesday, Pearl Ogilvie; Thursday, Beattie Biles; Friday, Marjory Scott; Saturday Violet Sutcliffe; Phases of the Moon, Recitation: John Martin O. Mackie, E. French, Pearl Ogilvie, Nellie Mackie; Dances to sell, Song, Kathleen Murphy, Clara Frost, Christine Ross, Fan Dance—Solo, Connie Martin.

Monday, May 7, Chang Ling Soo at the Theatre Royal; 9.15 p.m.  
Wednesday, May 9, Chang Ling Soo at the Theatre Royal; 9.15 p.m.

A play entitled "Lost Toy," comprised the second part of the programme and this was extremely well presented. The leading characters were Maisie Leigh, Marjorie Scott, Jack Frost and Nylasie Pearce, the other performers being:—

Fairies.—Nellie Mackie, Marjory Aitken, Elsie Biles, Betty Martin.  
Toys.—Teddy Bear, Eddie French; Golliwog, Douglas Mackie; Tin Soldier, Mabel Spradbury; Clown, Beattie Biles; White Rabbit, John Martin; Baby Doll, Beattie George; Bells, Violet Sutcliffe, Bertha Tarrant, Peggy Seale, Pearl Ogilvie.

## DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Civil Service Lawn Bowls season opens.  
Lawn Tennis League season opens.  
Exhibition football match (R. v. Rest) at Happy Valley; 5 p.m.  
Chung Ling Soo at Theatre Royal; 9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.  
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## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### THE TURF.

#### Result of One Thousand Guineas.

London, May 4  
The One Thousand Guineas, run at Newmarket, resulted as follows:—

Diadem ... .. 1  
Sunny Jane ... .. 2  
Nonpareil ... .. 3  
Fourteen ran. Won by half a length, four lengths between second and third.  
The betting was as follows:—  
Diadem, 6 to 4, Sunny Jane, 25 to 1; Nonpareil, 25 to 1.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 4  
The price of silver is 33 1/8d. The market is firm.

### EARLIER TELEGRAM.

#### THE WAR CONFERENCE.

##### His Majesty's Reception.

London, May 4

Reuter's special correspondent at Windsor states that the reception of the members of the War Conference by their Majesties was a fitting conclusion to the most momentous conference in the history of the Empire, following upon the members adopting the unprecedented course of going to Windsor and there presenting an address of loyalty and devotion to the King. In glorious spring weather a procession of motor cars left the Savoy Hotel conveying Mr. W. Long, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir R. L. Borden, Mr. R. Rogers, Mr. J. G. Hazen, Mr. Massey, General Smuts, Sir J. Ward, Sir E. P. Morris, The Maharajah of Bikanir, Sir J. S. Weston, Sir S. P. Sinha and Mr. Lambert, Secretary. Arriving at the Castle the party were conducted to the white drawing room, where a few minutes later the King, in morning dress, arrived. The King was accompanied by the Queen, Princess Mary, Prince Albert, Prince Henry and Prince George. The conference members, all of whom were previously known to their Majesties, were presented by Mr. W. Long. In a clear resonant voice Sir R. L. Borden read the address and the King was obviously much touched. He himself read the reply, and the whole party thereupon proceeded to lunch, which consisted of strict war ration. There were no intoxicants. On the King's right sat Mr. Long, and on his left Sir R. L. Borden. The Queen sat opposite with Mr. Chamberlain on the right and Mr. Massey on the left.

After lunch the party adjourned to the drawing room, where their Majesties unconsciously conversed animatedly with the guests. After a stay of two hours the delegates left the Castle.

Reuter's correspondent, who accompanied the party, is authorised to state that the King deeply appreciated and was much touched by the expression of loyalty and devotion, and by the spirit which prompted the presentation of the address, and the delegates were equally impressed with the cordiality of their reception and welcomed the King's reference to future royal visits to the Dominions. The Conference members are unanimous in stating that it was an eminently fitting finale to their unforgettable mission to London in this crisis in the world's history. On the return journey General Smuts, Mr. Massey, Sir J. Ward, Sir E. P. Morris and others visited Queen Mary's hospital at Roehampton, where they witnessed the work of the fitting and training for future life of maimed soldiers, including many from the Dominions. They were much impressed by the way the armless and legless men, by means of artificial limbs, performed most of the functions of able-bodied men. They saw an armless man digging and a legless man cycling. The maimed men, according to three letters shown to the visitors who kindly acknowledged them.







## GENERAL NEWS.

**Manchu Restoration Party.**  
Nanking, 23rd April.—Lately some printed matter advocating the restoration of the Manchu dynasty was found at a certain place in the city of Nanking. Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang ordered Wang Kwei-lin, the Director of the Bureau of Police, to investigate whether there is any organ or office of the Manchu restoration party in Nanking.—*Peking Daily News*

**To be Amalgamated.**  
The *Pinang Gazette* hears that from July 1, next, the Survey Department of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States will be amalgamated and the Surveyor General, F.M.S., will be at the head of the combined services. By this proposed arrangement, the Colonial Engineer, S.S., and the Deputy Colonial Engineer, Penang, will be relieved of their ex-officio appointments of Surveyor General and Deputy-Surveyor General.

**Troubles of a Count.**  
In reply to a deputation that wished to congratulate him on his 80th birthday, Count György Székelyi, custodian of the Hungarian Crown, wrote:—"All my male servants are mobilized; all my female servants are in munition factories. There is not a morsel of coal in my house; I have no gas, electric light, or lamps, and very little food; this condition of things forces me to spend all my time in bed. In these melancholy circumstances, I beg you to postpone the honour."

**Thrive on Dirt.**  
The *North Borneo Herald* observes:—"The Acting Resident of Labuan, in the course of his remarks on an outbreak of disease among buffaloes in that island, states: "It is noticeable that in Labuan the buffaloes most affected are those which are kept in clean condition and on dry ground. The Public Works Department buffaloes, one belonging to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company and some to the contractors in the town are all affected and the proportion of deaths is high. . . . Few of the kampongs have suffered up to date."

**Queer Disease in Wisconsin.**  
Galesville, Wis., March 14.—Four persons have died here and scores are ill, some critically, from a disease which has baffled the physicians from the Rochester Minn., Foundation and the local health authorities. City officials appealed to physicians in other cities for assistance in checking the spread of the malady. According to the statements of physicians who have had the disease under observation, little difficulty is experienced in detecting the symptoms, swollen glands and high temperature, but add that the proper treatment has not been developed. Schools have been closed for a week.

**German Plots.**  
Washington, March 10.—The German sought to involve officers and men of the Peruvian Navy in plots to raid Allied commerce in the Pacific Ocean. British warships seized a German Agent on the high seas in January. They discovered that Peruvian officers were preparing to utilize two submarines to raid commerce. The German agent extensively bribed the Peruvians, and sought to establish a series of submarine bases along the Peruvian coast. The information was handed over to Peru, and the culprits were arrested. Subsequently the United States was informed.

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Tai Po in the New Territories (within the European Reserve) with a Very Desirable Bungalow erected thereon above the Railway Station at Tai Po to be sold by

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Office at Victoria, Hongkong, as

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The Vendor's Solicitors,

or from

MESSRS. HUGHES &amp; HOUGH,

The Auctioneers.

## NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

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Our local office is situated at

No. 2, Connaught Road.

KARANJIA &amp; COMPANY.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE this day removed my OFFICE from Queen's Building to 2nd floor of Messrs. A Tack & Co.'s Building, Des Voeux Road, Central.

WEI A YUK.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1917.

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TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bell. Use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. 13. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, and a "FLAT" in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Kowloon Marine Lot 48, with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

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TO BE LET.—OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, C. OFFICES in King's & York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

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TO LET.—FIRST CLASS SHOP in Chater Road next Moutrie's Lane, at rear. Apply—Clark & Co.

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TO BE LET.—For One Year from beginning June FULLY FURNISHED FLAT First Floor No. 10, Queen's Gardens. Electric Light, Separate Kitchen, Pantry and half share Tennis Court. Suitable for married couple. Apply "Flat" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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WANTED.—STENOGRAPHER desires position. Reply to "P" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

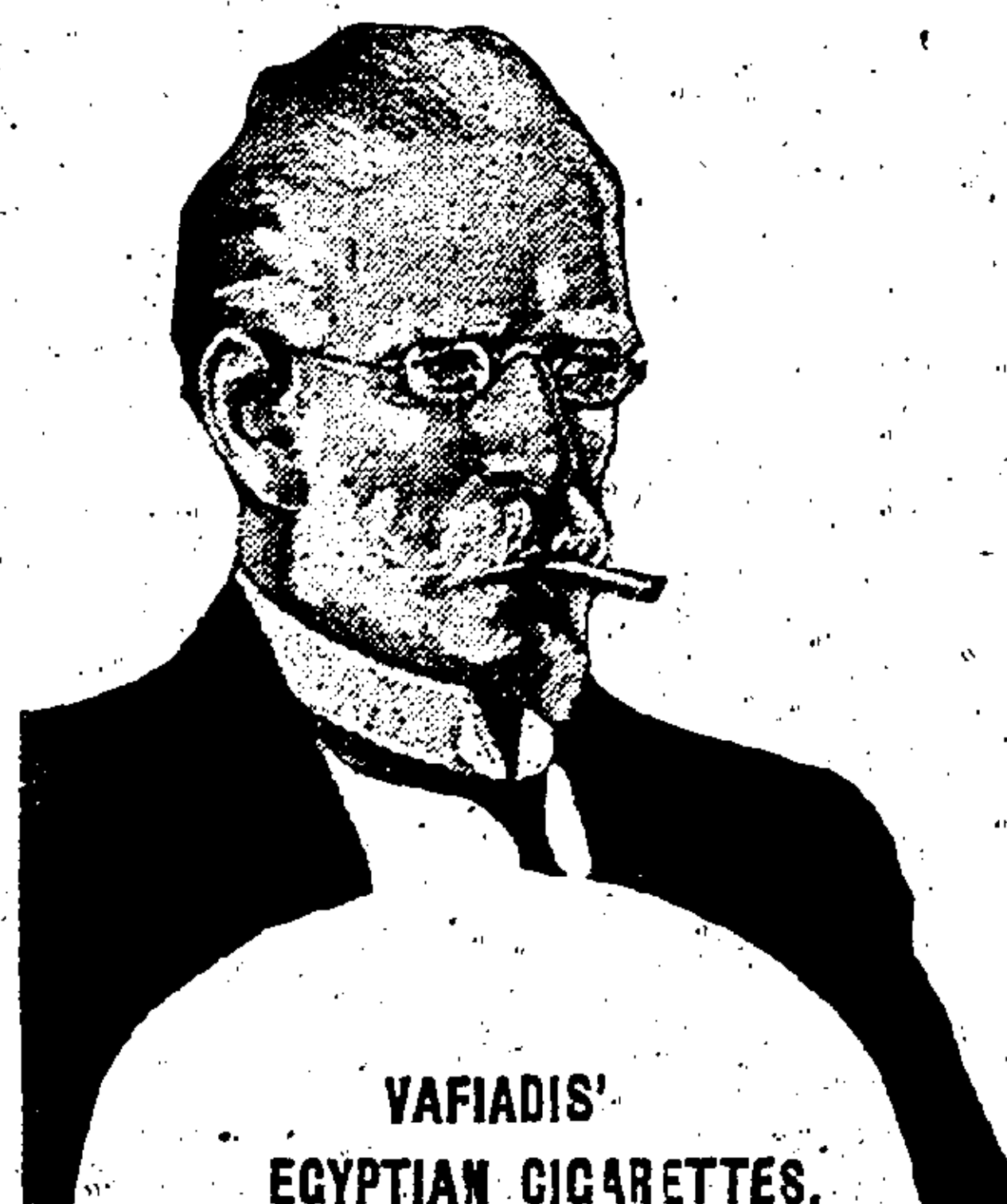
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Hongkong 18th February, 1917

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Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
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Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
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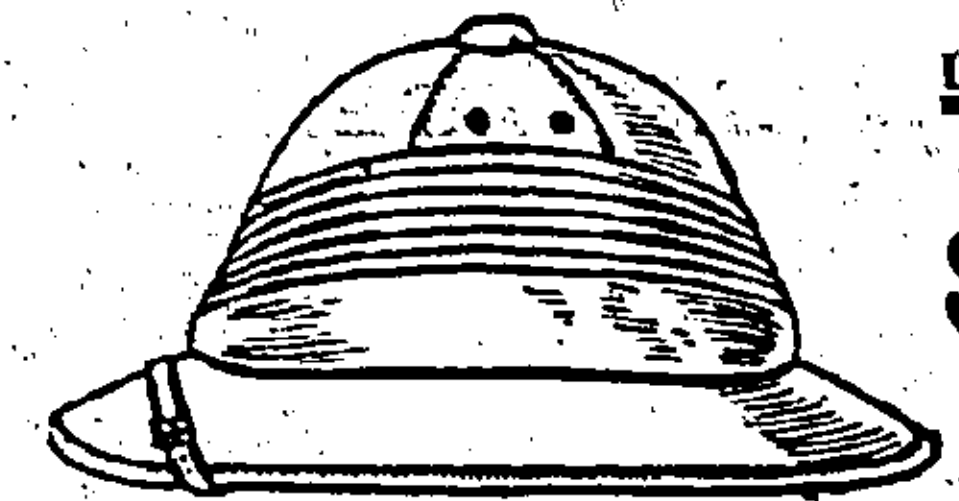
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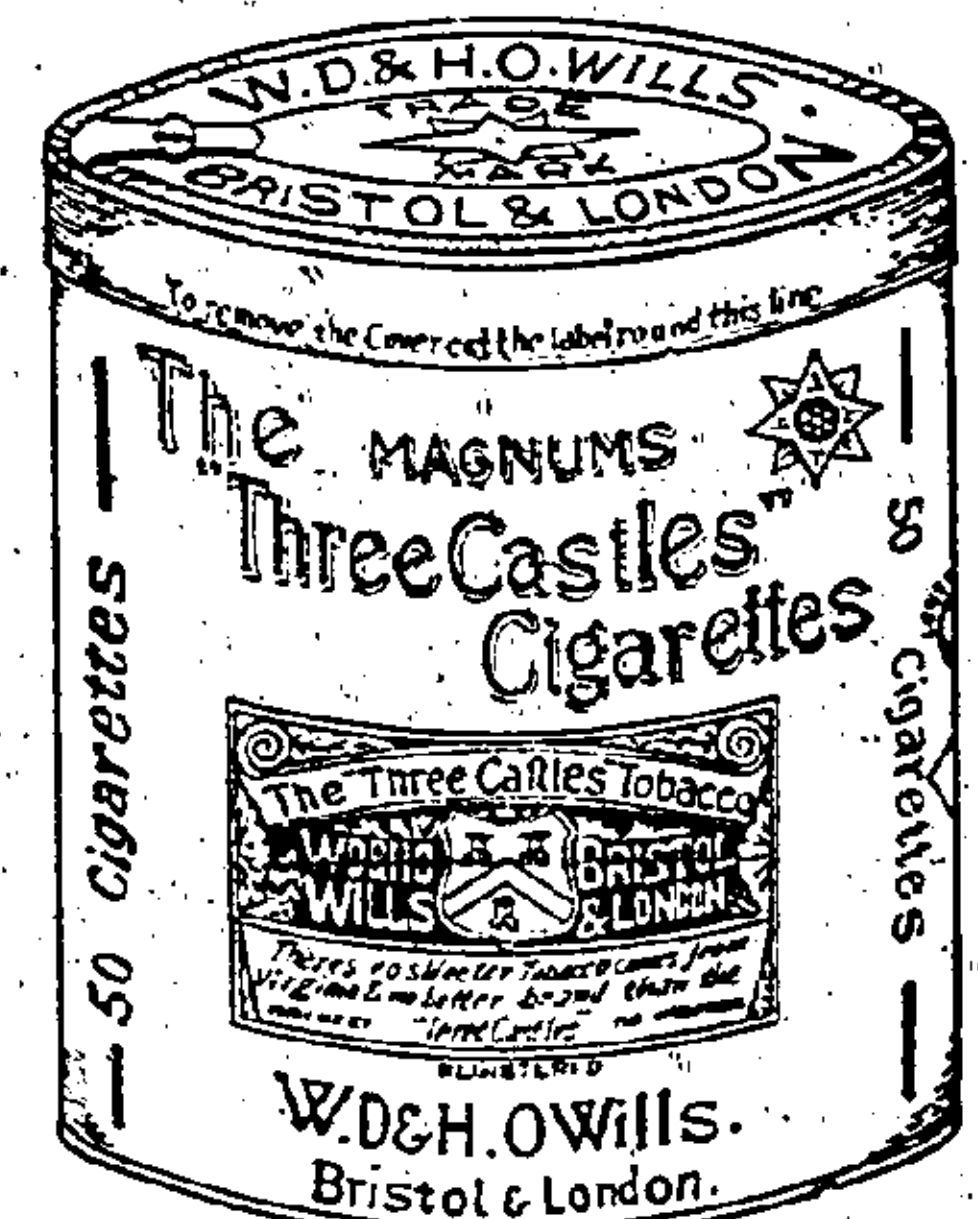
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union  
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1917.

## OUR CONTRACTORS.

Under the above heading, in another part of to-day's issue, we give a translation of a document which has been handed round among the Chinese. At first glance one is inclined to dismiss it as being quaintly innocuous: in fact just the flowery wordiness in which the Oriental habitually indulges; but, if we read the thing a little more closely, we are bound to feel conscious of a dictatorial note in it, which, when connected with laudatory questions in Hongkong, is certainly anything but desirable. The Chinese, we know, dearly love the guild system, and so long as it is not misused, it is one which deserves encouragement. But in this case it looks to us as though there is very little guild about the matter, but a good deal of "ring." Now Hongkong has had a deal too much of the ring business as it is, and it is for the Government to protect the public from any more of it, as far as is possible. We have seen, at Home, copies of the rules of membership of various trade unions; but these were manifestly drawn up by the men themselves, (or their delegates) for their own advantage. In this case, however, we find wages, hours of labour etc. defined rather from the point of view of the employer; in other words the men appear to us to be receiving instructions and terms from their employers rather than from their own leaders.

In any case, in a place like Hongkong, which has an enormous population of Chinese non-British subjects, it is surely for the Government to do the dictating as to wage questions, rather than for men who have no authoritative standing here, since they are the subjects of the Republic of China. If Chinese employers, mechanics or labourers are to be a law to themselves, there will soon be nothing to prevent them from laying down the law to the foreigner here. Have they not attempted to do so already? A little more than five years ago there was a strike of printers here, and the community was put to an enormous inconvenience by an organised band of men, numbers of whom were not British subjects. Then came a chair and rickshaw strike, which—it has to be owned to the Government's credit—was stopped within twenty-four hours. The subsequent tram boycott was the work of guilds as well as of individuals, and it lasted long enough to get Hongkong thoroughly well laughed at in other parts of the East. We want no more of that kind of thing; and we need not have it if the type of Chinese undesirable who is at the bottom of these benevolent and altruistic associations is kept under reasonable surveillance.

Rules such as those laid down in the document under consideration are clearly calculated to curtail the liberty of the Chinese workman, as well as to kill competition—for the sole benefit of a few prosperous contractors. The contractor, being one of this colony's worst enemies at all times, is the very man who should not be allowed an inch of licence. Yet we find him entering, or prepared to enter, into a compact with the men which, inferentially, is calculated to deprive any individual member of the public of the services of bricklayers etc. unless a squeezing contractor is allowed to act as middle-man. The contractor, like the comprador, is an expensive superfluity. As often as not, he knows no more about building than about Greek, but contents himself with engaging other men, of varying ability and knowledge, and exacting a handsome profit on them and on every brick or piece of timber handled by them. The work done under his supervision (1) is outrageously bad; mud is used for mortar, sand for cement, soft wood for hard, and so forth; he is entirely without a conscience, and would not lose an hour's sleep if a building erected by his men were to collapse to-morrow, bringing death to a score of persons. If he is called in to repair a house, it is a point of honour with him and his subordinates to go to work in such a manner that further repairs will be needed in a very short time. And this is the man to whom a generous P.W.D. allows all sorts of liberty in regard to the use of inferior mortar or concrete, and of whose delinquencies (when by chance he is prosecuted) a kindly magistrate can take so remarkably lenient a view. There is a lot of building to be done in this colony yet. After the war, Kowloon is going to blossom out into new streets, and on this side of the Harbour thousands of old houses will gradually be replaced by new ones. Is the contractor to have—as he seems always to have had—a free hand over this work, and to be allowed to play fast and loose with human lives in order that he may grow wealthy? There was never a greater need for our Government to wake up in this respect, and we sincerely hope that it will take the hint.

## EXCESS PROFITS.

Although very few Companies in Hongkong have hitherto been subject to the Excess Profits Tax, and though those local concerns which have hitherto escaped will find the position unaltered, not a little interest has been manifested in the Budget proposals, particularly in regard to this specific impost. As we have many times argued, we can see no sufficient reason why, when the tax was applied to certain local shipping companies, merely because they were registered in London, it should not have been extended to all Hongkong British companies which can show increased profits directly attributable to the war. We certainly cannot see any consistency in the past method by which certain companies were called upon to pay the tax while others doing business in the same sphere suffered no deductions whatever. There are peculiar difficulties here in the way of meting out like treatment to all and sundry, we admit, but, apart altogether from the anomaly to which we have alluded, it does seem somewhat incongruous that, while businesses at Home are contributing enormously to the State in the way of taxation, many flourishing concerns here are called upon to bear no such burdens. And the point to be kept in mind is that Home firms' liabilities in this regard tend to increase rather to diminish.

## THE CASE OF SHIPPING.

Hongkong is most interested in this question of taxation from the shipping standpoint. Hitherto, the two leading local shipping companies—the China Navigation Company and the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company—have had to reckon the Excess Profits Tax in their accounts, and the question now is whether they will have to continue to do so. Judging from the brief summary to hand of Mr. Bonar Law's Budget speech, they will be exempt in future, for that utterance states that it is intended to deal with shipping profits, not by tax, but by requisitioning vessels at fixed rates. A certain measure of Government requisitioning has already been enforced, but what is not clear is whether the Government's latest decision means that the scheme will be further extended so as to bring all mercantile fleets within its four corners. In the past, there have been many complaints from high quarters in the shipping world of the anomalies of the Excess Profits Tax, and of the hardships which it imposes on British companies when contrasted with the lot of neutral concerns. It may therefore be that the Government considers that justice can better be attained by requisitioning such vessels as it requires, in proportion to the size of given companies' fleets. Unless, however, that proportion is high and is uniformly applied, we do not see where the Government will come in. Uniform it must be, or we shall have certain companies enjoying a larger immunity from taxation than others.

## GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

It is argued that complete requisitioning cannot be intended, as this would amount to a serious interference with ordinary shipping business. But the point here to be remembered is that the Government is more and more taking control of businesses of all characters, not, of course, to interrupt the normal flow of commerce, but with a view to regulating all essential trade so that the nation, and not individual companies, shall reap the benefits of co-ordination. Requisitioning may, therefore, mean anything from the use of certain vessels for purely Government purposes, to the general control of all shipping businesses. These are points which can only be cleared up when we know in more detailed manner precisely what the Government intends. But, inasmuch as the Government has in the past been reaping in huge sums of money from shipping companies, and still needs all the cash that it can secure, we cannot think that it is its intention to lessen the financial obligations of these concerns—no matter by what method it proceeds—unless it is felt that greater inducements must be given British shipping to build up for the keen rivalry which it will have to face when the war is over.

## DAY BY DAY.

TRUTH IS AS IMPOSSIBLE TO BE SOILED BY ANY OUTWARD TOUCH AS THE SUNBEAM.—Milton.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow is the 7th anniversary of the accession of His Majesty King George V.

The Dollar.  
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.13/6d.

Christian Union.  
The Monthly meeting of the Hongkong Christian Union will be conducted by the Bishop of Victoria in the Helena May Institute on Monday, May 7, at 6 p.m.

Alice Memorial Hospital.  
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Colonial Government, \$300.

Land Sale.  
Island Lot No. 2232, east of the Military Hospital, Bowen Road, is to be sold by auction at the P. W. D. office on the 21st inst. It has an area of about 12,980 square feet, and the upset price is \$1,538.

Bishop's Engagements.  
The Bishop of Victoria's engagements for to-morrow, (Sunday) are:—8.15, Celebrate Holy Communion at the Peak Church; 11 a.m., Preach at the Cathedral and celebrate Holy Communion; 8 p.m., Preach, at St. Andrew's, Kowloon. On Monday next, May 7, he is to conduct an United Prayer Meeting in the Helena May Institute at 6 p.m.

Concerning Exports to America.  
It is notified that regulations governing the certification and disinfection of hides, fashings, hide outtings, parings and glue stock, sheepskins and goatskins and parts thereof, hair, wool, and other animal by-products, hay, straw, forage, or similar material off red for entry into United States of America have been received and may be seen on application at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

Counterfeit Money.  
A Chinese was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of \$20 worth of Chinese twenty-cent pieces. Inspector Kent said the man was a cook on board ship. He was searched and an old smuggler's jacket was found round him, with pockets stuffed with the coins. He said he was going to Canton to buy embroidery for Chinese theatricals. His Worship said he was liable to a fine of \$10 for every coin. A fine of \$2,000, or four months' imprisonment, was imposed.

Raffle Results.  
At the exhibition of work held at the City Hall on Tuesday last, the winner of the gold bracelet presented by the Chinese Ladies' Work Party was Mrs. H. Stainfield, ticket No. 49. If Mrs. Stainfield will kindly send her ticket to Mrs. Stab, St. John's Place, Garden Road, the bracelet will be forwarded to her. The winner of the travelling clock presented anonymously was Miss Joyce Holyoak, ticket No. 23. The raffles for the silver belt, pearl ring and jade pin are being continued at Mrs. Grant's work party, Our Little Bit Society, 15, Bankow Road, Kowloon, and the pictures, embroidered by Mrs. A. B. Stalkton and the silver tea set, presented by the ladies of the Jewish Recreation Club. The results of all these will be announced as soon as they are drawn.

Enemy Trading Lists.  
The attention of merchants is called to the Consolidating List of persons and firms on the Statutory List which has just been published and which is obtainable from the Government printers, Messrs. Noronha & Co., No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central, at the price of \$1 a copy. Trading with any person or firm on the Statutory List is illegal, and merchants should make themselves acquainted with the contents of the Consolidating List and of all subsequent Orders in Council amending the Statutory List. The Consolidating List also contains some notes on trading with the enemy which may be useful to merchants.

## 1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending May 5, 1892.)

The Dollar.  
May 5.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/9 1/2.

The Peak Hotel.  
April 30.—"We would remind our readers that the Peak Hotel will be re-opened to-morrow under the management of Messrs. Dorabjee and Hingkee, of the Victoria Hotel, and that every preparation has been made for the comfort and convenience of the public. Now that the summer has set in, this admirably-situated hotel should command a large share of the patronage of those who believe in the Peak as a residence as well as of the numerous casual visitors to the higher levels of the island."

Constitutional Reform.  
April 30.—"The members of the Penang Municipality are not to be trifled with, and 'get on their hind legs' at the slightest provocation. At a recent meeting of that body, the Deputy Colonial Engineer having been absent from the three previous meetings, the Chairman, the Hon. D. Corrie, moved that his seat be declared vacant, and the same be notified to Government. This was seconded by Mr. A. G. Wright, and agreed to. It would be just as well if some such steps were taken in regard to the Hongkong Legislative Council. Why should the seat of Mr. J. J. Kewick be allowed to remain vacant to the detriment of the community. The present constitution of the Council, we may point out, is not in accordance with the decision arrived at, and agreed to by the Secretary of State, in Governor Bowen's time. There are too many official members in proportion to the unofficials. The firm platform of the unofficial members who have the interest of Hongkong really at heart, should be a complete reconstruction of the Legislative Council on similar lines to those in vogue in Mauritius, the adoption of the popular elective system as a *sine qua non*, the constitution of an independent Municipal Council to control and regulate purely local affairs, and a complete and thorough retrenchment in every department of the Government service."

"Amateur Magistrates and Official Legislators."  
May 2.—"It is noteworthy that both our local contemporaries in commenting on the ridiculous fine imposed last Saturday by Mr. Hastings, acting police magistrate, on Mr. J. D. Leprik for omitting to register the birth of his child within the time prescribed by Ordinance 7 of 1872, are particularly reticent in their reference to the Registrar General. 'Brownsie' tries his old game of running with the hare and hunting with the hounds and, as usual, comes the proverbial cropper between two stools; 'Granny' begs the question and commits herself to nothing in the shape of a decided opinion. Now, we have no hesitation in placing the whole of the blame for this childish, but nevertheless offusive prosecution on the shoulders of the Registrar General. Is there no common sense in that most shady of all our departments? The Government has no desire to manufacture unnecessary prosecutions, but, on the contrary, finds it sound and safe policy to avoid them. Why did the Registrar General, knowing perfectly well that Mr. Leprik had overlooked the matter, not remind that gentleman in time of the necessity for registration? Would it have been too much trouble, or a loss of official dignity, or was it simply another case of 'no being to my pigdip?' And why was the prosecution not instituted on or about March 12th, instead of being allowed to lie over until April 30th? The Registrar General's department ought napping? And why did that omnipotent official consider a prosecution and its attendant vexatious publicity necessary for the vindication of the law after Mr. Leprik, on being reminded of his omission, had registered? With regard to the penalty imposed by the Acting Police Magistrate, the less said the better. Mr. Hastings, according to the

## THE GYMKHANA SEASON.

Programme for the Second Meeting.

The second Gymkhana of the season takes place on the 26th inst. at 3.30 p.m. The programme is as follows:—

Five Furlongs Race, Handicap.  
For all China Ponies in the Colony on 1st May, that have run and not won a race at Official Meeting, Off Days, or Gymkhana since January 1st, 1917. Ladies' Nomination Events are not considered as Races, winners of these events being therefore eligible unless otherwise disqualified. Entrance Fee \$5. First Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40.

Gymkhana Stakes.—Value \$200. Distance—One Mile. For all China Ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 6 lb. Winners of an open race or open Griffin race or Ponies that have won the aggregate prize in the Gymkhana Stakes in any season 5 lb. extra. Non-winning Subscription Griffins allowed 5 lb.

Ladies' Nomination. Egg and Spoon Race. Mounted. Competitors will be supplied with spoons at the indicated starting point, where numbered eggs will be placed on the spoons by assistants. They will then be started and ride to winning post, any pace being allowed, walk, trot, canter, etc. The eggs are to be carried on the spoons, and must not be touched by competitors after the signal to start has been given. Eggs falling must be left, and should none succeed in reaching the winning post with egg still on spoon, the event will be decided by those carried furthest, as indicated by the places where they fell. Entrance Fee. Souvenirs for riders and ladies presented by the Gymkhana Club. From the Two Mile Post once Round and in.—Handicap. For Subscription Griffins of any season. Entrance Fee \$5. First Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40.

Victoria Cross Competition.—Dummies representing wounded men will be placed on the ground at a point indicated. Competitors gallop up under fire, over a low hurdle, lift dummies on to their saddles, and carry back to winning post. Entrance Fee. Prizes presented by the Gymkhana Club.

Class Handicap: A Class: One and a Quarter Mile Race.—For China Ponies. Entrance Fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40.

Class Handicap: B Class: Once Round.—For China Ponies. Entrance Fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40.

One entry only will be made for the Class Handicaps, ponies being divided by the handicapper into A and B Classes, running in Events Nos. 6 and 7 respectively. If number of entries is insufficient, the 1 1/2 mile race only will be run. Entries for all events to the Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Gymkhana Club, on Wednesday, the 16th inst.

opinion of the Acting Chief Justice, was not competent to sit as a Marine Magistrate and decide matters with which, as a practical sailor, he ought to have been thoroughly acquainted; how then can he, however painstaking and well meaning, be expected to administer justice in cases where questions of law are constantly occurring? And in this case he displayed a singular lack of judgment in inflicting the maximum penalty, when a one dollar fine would have fully met the ends of justice. We submit to His Excellency the Governor that the Colony has already had too much of amateur magistrates and undigged official legislators."

Humphreys Estate Co., Limited.

May 2.—"An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held to-day, Mr. J. D. Humphreys presided and there were also present Messrs. A. P. Noble, W. E. Clement, W. D. Sutton, A. H. Macneil, J. A. Japp, and H. Humphreys, secretary. On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Sutton, the special resolutions passed at the last meeting, for the purpose of sub-dividing the \$100 shares into \$10 shares, were formally confirmed. This concluded the business of the meeting."

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

In respect of one feature, the exceptionally large teeth—canines especially—a human skull described at a meeting of the Royal Society was said to be probably more primitive and ape-like than that of any other known specimen, excepting only the famous Piltown skull. That was found on the Sussex Downs. The skull recently shown was unearthed at Talgai, in Queensland. It was highly fossilised and much fractured, and belonged to a male youth of about sixteen. In the Talgai skull, the brain case had reached the stage represented in the modern Australian aboriginal while the face still retained much of the greenness and uncouthness of the ape's. This, it was stated, in a paper communicated by Professor G. Elliot Smith, was a further confirmation of the view that, in the evolution of man, the brain first acquired the human status and the refinement of the features came afterwards.

The Minister of Commerce, M. Clementel has a reputation for disinterestedness won ten years ago now. In 1907 a lady, who had resided for a few months at a little town in Auvergne, of which he was then Mayor, bequeathed him £16,000 in recognition of some courtesies shown by M. Clementel during her stay there. He refused the legacy, alleging that he had done nothing more than appertain to his office, and the money was divided among the relatives of the testatrix.

Here is another strange result of the war. It appears in the theatrical columns of the *Sporting Times*:—"A very superior class of young women are gradually getting into the choruses of the great revues. At the Empire and Alhambra and Palace there are daughters of doctors, stock brokers, school masters, clergy men, and army officers. 'There is no doubt,' Max Darsawski told me a day or two ago, 'that the diminished incomes caused by war is the reason for such a strong desire for stage work on the part of so many girls of the better middle class. It is pleasant to hear your music sung by young women with an educated accent. I notice also a better atmosphere in every way behind the scenes of the leading theatres; there is no bullying or bad language permitted. Serious work is expected and insisted upon. Stage door loafers are dispersed.'"

There is only one way to learn a language that is not your own and that is to speak it boldly and without fear of making mistakes. You must become, not as a Fourth Form boy, but as a child. You must learn a baby's dozen words and prattle them with all a baby's lack of shyness. For every baby learns a language, and learns it in much less than the time spent by a public school boy in failing to learn Greek.

The fact that the Duchess of Albany underwent an operation at Windsor recently while her son, the Duke of Sax-Coburg-Gotha, is fighting for the Germans, is a reminder of the extraordinary cleavage which the war has made in the families of Royalty. There are perhaps 20 cases of brothers and sisters on opposite sides: Queen Alexandra, for instance, and the Duchess of Cumberland; the Duchess of Connaught and Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia; the King of Rumania and Prince William of Hohenzollern; the King of the Belgians and Princess Charles of Hohenzollern. In one case three sisters—the Tsaritsa, Louis of Battenberg, and the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia—are opposed to their brother, the Duke of Hesse, and their sister, Princess Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser's sister-in-law.

His "sometimes uncritical" sympathy with "representative publicists" is looked upon by the writer as a weakness, but as a guarantee that the interest of the young ruler in all that concerns the welfare of the broad masses of the people will not wane. Count Berchold, on the other hand, is described as being less likely to be carried away by democratic enthusiasms. It remains to be seen how far these prophecies will be fulfilled.



## THE YARN MARKET.

Despondent Conditions  
Accentuated.

The despondent conditions that permeated our last report, issued on the 20th, have become further accentuated during the fortnight under review and we have to record a series of stagnant markets.

The stumbling block has again been the acute difficulty experienced by importers in covering exchange against sales. Most of the banks refuse to sell rupees to any extent and the few that operate do so very sparingly and irregularly. In the circumstances, it has been impossible for holders to think seriously of business; and pending a satisfactory improvement in the financial situation in Bombay, transactions are bound to be within a narrow groove.

The business during the period barely totals 1,500 bales, made up of small parcels; rates, however, have been steady to firm and in many instances show an advance of 2 to 3¢.

Stocks are estimated at 21,000 bales including 13,000 bales bargained for.

Arrivals.—The mail steamer Nagoya and extra steamer Iodo Maru from Bombay have brought in altogether 3,000 bales for Hongkong and 10,000 bales for Shanghai; shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai and coast ports amount to about 1,000 bales.

Shanghai, though labouring under the same disabilities, has a better account to render. Prices are comparatively better and the fortnightly sales are advised as 7,000 bales.

Japanese Yarns.—There are no available stocks on the market and what little parcels arrive are being snapped up by the dealers at advancing rates, which show an appreciation of \$5/10 over those of the last fortnight. Quotations are as follows:—Nagasaki, No. 20, \$194; 3 Hores, No. 18, \$177; Hores, No. 20s, \$180; Yellow Jose, No. 20s, \$180; Setra, No. 10s, \$150; Setra, No. 20s, \$195; Blue Fish, No. 20s, \$185.

Raw Cotton.—No sales are recorded either in Bengal or Chinese. Quotations.—Bengal at \$27 to \$32 and Chinese at \$31 to \$36 per picul.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE  
BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralph

Y.M.C.A. Division.

Tuesday, May 8.—8 p.m. First Aid Lecture by Surgeon S. F. Lee; 9 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, May 10.—8 p.m. Bandage Practice—Corporal Wei Kan will take charge; 9 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Sallyingpua Division.  
Monday, May 7.—7 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.  
Wednesday, May 9.—7 p.m. Gymnasium. Bandage Practice.  
Friday, May 11.—7 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Queen's College Division.  
Tuesday, May 8.—4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.  
Wednesday, May 9.—12.45 p.m. Gymnasium. Members of the Sallyingpua Division may attend.

Friday, May 11.—4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Victoria Division.  
Tuesday, May 8.—5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.  
Thursday, May 10.—7.45 p.m. First Aid Lecture for Recruits; Tong Wah Hospital.

Friday, May 11.—5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Begging.  
A Chinese was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with begging from Europeans outside the King Edward Hotel. Defendant denied that he had begged and said he was a ricksha driver. His Worship said he was a strong man and had no right to beg. Defendant was bound over.

## MILITARY CONCERTS.

Enjoyable Programmes at  
Stonecutters Island.

Two very highly successful concerts were given by the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers at Stonecutters Island on Monday and Tuesday, as a welcome to the new draft from home and a farewell to the home-going draft.

The concert hall was very tastefully decorated with bunting and flowers, presenting a very pleasing effect.

The lengthy programme started with a classical overture on the piano by Gunner Harris, followed by Trumpeter Perry singing one of our latest war songs in fine style.

Gunner Bartley amused us with his song, "Six short soldiers, scrubbing six short shirts," the next item being a catchy song by Gunner Brinell, assisted in the chorus by Tpt. Perry dressed as a veteran, who sang from the centre of the hall.

No. 5 on the programme was a song well rendered by Gunner Roberts, who possesses a voice far above the average, and was deservedly encored.

Our old Stonecutters favourite, Br. Livesay, was again particularly funny with his comic songs and patter. Gunner Jones sang "Asleep in the Deep"; this new arrival possesses a fine deep bass voice.

The surprise and hit of the concert was the cross patter and topical verses given by Master Gunner Martin and Sergt. Parry; these artists kept the audience screaming with laughter, their facial contortions and funny military costumes causing great hilarity.

Gunner Grant, with his rich Scots brogue, gave a recitation in clever style.

A great acquisition to the Stonecutters concert party is Gunner Ashby, an actor who should be seen to be appreciated. He presented the sketch, "The Queen's Messenger," (a story of German espionage).

Ashby, as "the masked lady," was wonderfully clever. Lieut. Williams, R.G.A., ably took the part of "The Messenger," and showed himself to be an actor of great promise.

Part 2 of the programme commenced with another overture skilfully played by Gunner Harris, followed by Corp. White, R.E., with a violin solo.

Br. Fitzpatrick, with his humorous anecdotes, caused many to hold their sides with laughter; he has a style all his own and he was one of the best "turns" of the evening.

Mrs. Marley, who is a well known singer in Hongkong, kindly gave an extra turn. Her beautiful voice was heard to great advantage in the concert hall, the audience insisting on an encore.

Another extra turn was given by Lieut. McCann and Ooka, their "get-up" being too funny for words. They sang "My Friend John," and "Another little drink wouldn't do us any harm," the chorus of the latter being taken up by the audience with great gusto.

Gunner Gaskell, our Lancashire comedian, was well received, as also was Gunner Bray, with his bass solo.

Br. Livesay and Sm. Gr. Knight were next on the programme, they raised many a hearty laugh with their mannerly, funny sayings and catchy choruses.

Br. Light sang, "When you go down the Yule," in his usual brilliant manner.

Lieut. McCann, who is shortly leaving the Colony on active service, rendered "My Old Shako," and the "Corporal's Ditty," in masterly style, his clear notes ringing throughout the hall.

The last item was a musical sketch "The Night Watchman," presented by members of the Sergts. Mess and their ladies. Master Gunner Martin, in the title role, was ably assisted by Sergts. Parry and Smith and Mr. Tettton. The Master Gunner was extremely clever, and the chorus of "The Night Watchman" was taken up by the audience.

Great credit is due to the hard working committee under the direction of Lieut. McCann, also to Sergt. Major Heath as stage Manager. Thanks are also due to Sergt. Barker and Br. Southall,

who accompanied the artists throughout the long programme. The singing of "God Save the King" brought the concert to a successful conclusion.

The general expenses of these entertainments are being met out of the "Services Entertainment Fund," which all ranks greatly appreciate.—Contributed.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY the 12th May, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m. at No. 7 Macdonnell Road, A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture etc., etc.

Also A few pieces of Choice Canton Blackwood-ware.

On view from Friday, the 11th inst.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms—Cash. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

IN THE SUPREME COURT  
OF HONGKONG  
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED. (and Reduced) and

IN THE MATTER of the Companies, Ordinance No. 58 of 1911.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that a Petition presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong on the 17th day of April, 1917, for confirming a Resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from \$500,000 (Five hundred thousand dollars) divided into 50,000 shares of \$10 each (whereof the issued capital is \$27,230 divided into 27,232 shares of \$10 each and the unissued capital is \$222,770 divided into 22,277 shares of \$10 each) to \$416,431 (Four hundred and sixteen thousand eight hundred and thirty one dollars) divided into 27,232 shares of \$7 each (being the issued capital of the Company) and into 22,277 shares of \$10 each (being the unissued capital as aforesaid) is directed to be heard before His Honour the Chief Justice on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of May, 1917, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1917.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON,

1, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Company.

KONINKLYKE PAKET-VAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK,"

having arrived from the above

ports, Consignees of cargo are

hereby notified that all

Goods are being landed at their

risk into the hazardous and/or

extra hazardous Godowns of the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf

and Godown Company, Ltd.,

whence and/or from the Wharves

delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 11th

May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged

packages are to be left in the

Godowns, where they will be ex-

amined on the 10th May,

1917, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer

must be presented in writing

within ten days after arrival of

steamer, otherwise they will not

be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be ef-

fected by the undersigned in any

case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be coun-

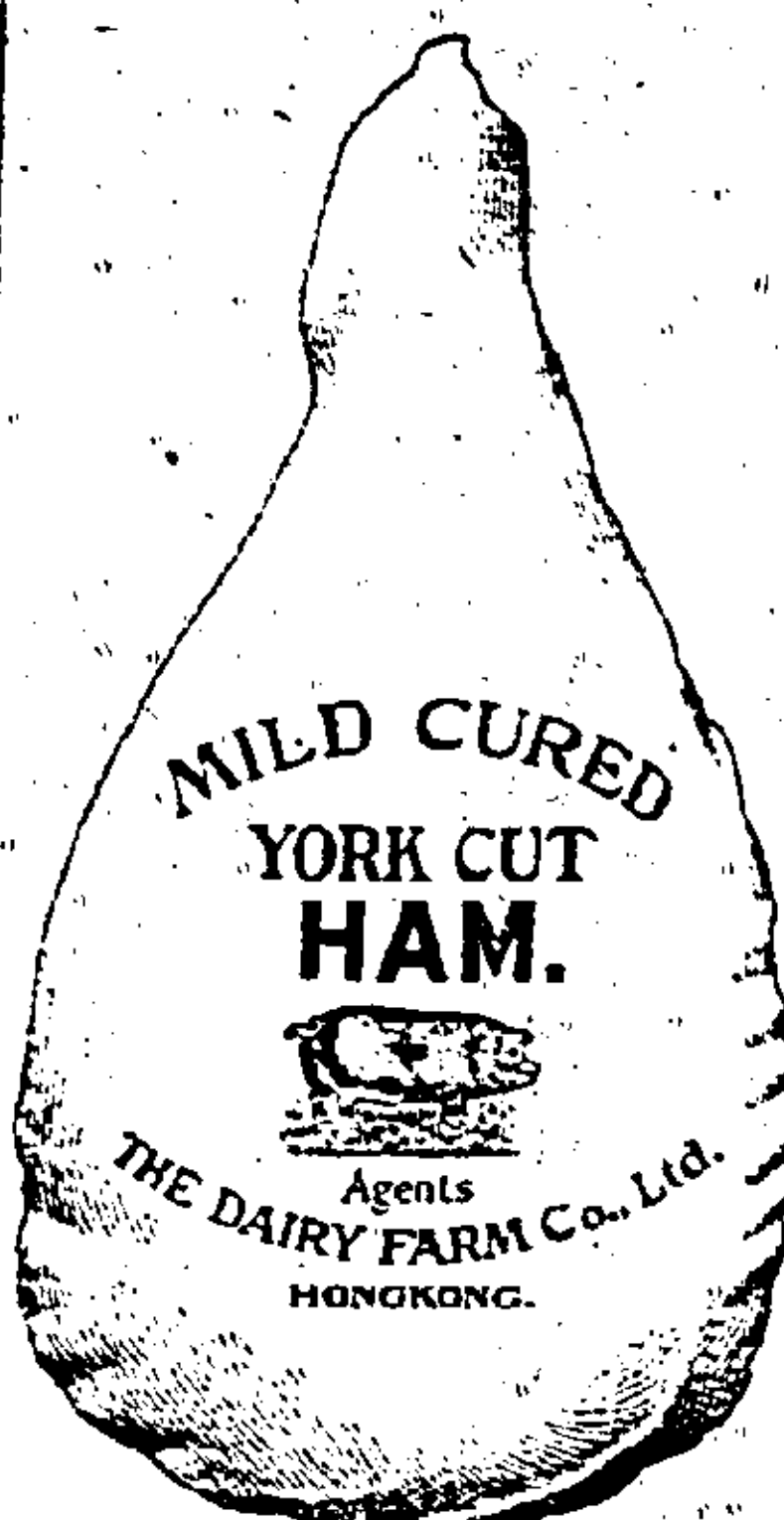
tersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Agents,

Hongkong, 4th May, 1917.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.



ABSOLUTELY  
THE  
BEST  
IN  
THE  
COLONY.

## MEUKOW BRANDY



Purveyed to  
House of  
Lords,  
The Govern-  
ment Depart-  
ments at  
Washington,  
U.S.A.  
AND  
The  
Different  
Navies and  
Armies.  
Sold Everywhere.  
Sold Agents:  
H. RUTTONJEE  
& SON,  
16, QUEEN'S ROAD.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENTS.

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 14th May, 1917, at 5.15 P.M.

Business: As set forth in the Notice posted in the Hall of the Club

By Order,  
E. DES VOEUX,  
Secretary,  
Hongkong, 4th May, 1917.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENT.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 8th May, 1917 commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

For Account of the concerned.

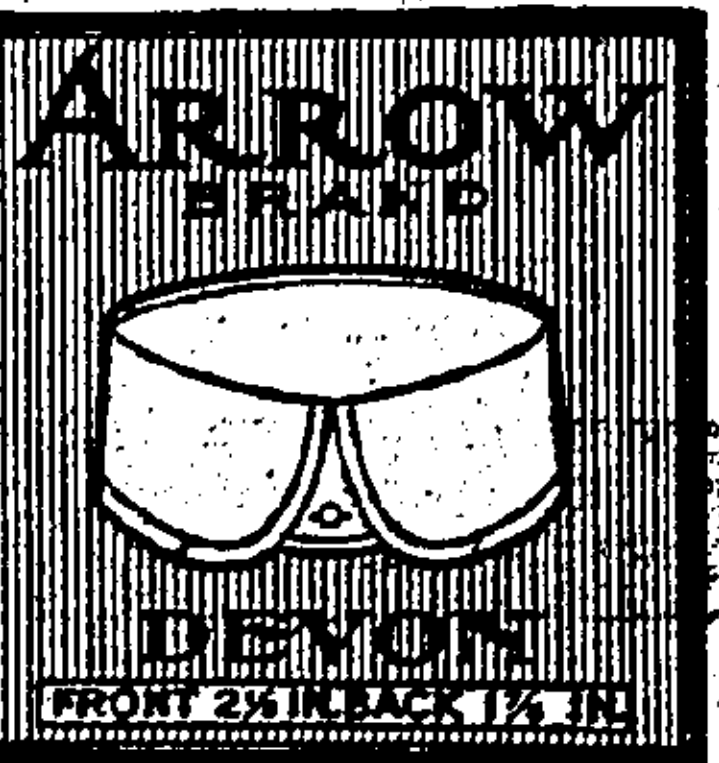
31 Cases Knitting Machines.  
34 " Sewing  
4 " Electric Ceiling Fans.  
2 " Felt Hats.

Also 50 Table Fans (suitable for Kowloon & Canton use). Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

ARROW  
BRAND

THE BEST  
AMERICAN  
MAKE



COLLARS  
& SHIRTS

## SAKURA BEER

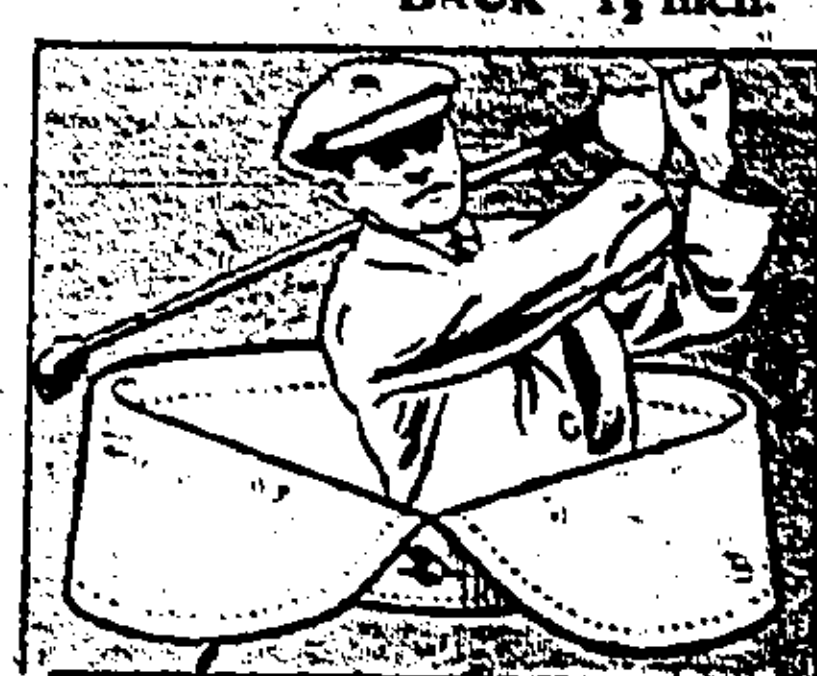


SOLE AGENTS:  
SUZUKI & CO.  
TEL. 468  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Summit  
SHAPE  
63  
FRONT 1 1/2 inch.  
BACK 1 1/2 inch.

The Collar that is comfortable on the hottest day. The band is exceptionally low in front all wing perfect freedom for the neck, and yet the Collar does not lose any of its "Dressy" appearance because the top fold in front is cut deep enough to set well down on to the shirt.

40 cts. each. 6 for \$2.25



## MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

16, DES VOEUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd  
TELEPHONE 346

ALWAYS  
SOMETHING  
NEW IN  
TIES  
FOR  
DAY or  
EVENING WEAR.



SPECIAL SHOW THIS WEEK  
OF THE  
NEWEST DESIGNS.

OPEN END AND BOW TIES IN SILK  
AND WASHING ZEPHYR'S.

KNITTED NECKWEAR etc.

## "THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"

ON

COLUMBIA  
RECORDS

CALL AND HEAR THEM

AT

## THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, DES VOEUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

## Bols'



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## FAMOUS GIN.

Known all over the World since its Foundation

A.D. 1575.

SOLE AGENTS:  
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

TEL. 89 21. 4, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES  
LIMITED  
TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.  
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Cabin.  
One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.  
Laundry-Gymnasium-Venue Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.  
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.  
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to

Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—Kobe—YOKOHAMA.

P. D. SUTHERLAND,  
General Agent, Passenger Department,  
Hong Kong.J. M. WALLACE,  
General Agent,  
Hong Kong.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.  
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.  
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

## MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE  
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:—  
EXILE GARAGE.

Tel. 1038.

222 VICTORIA ROAD.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—  
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
EDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	WED., 9th May, at noon.
OCUTTA via S'pore, Pang & Rangoon.	Kamakura Maru Capt. Shioai T. 12,500	FRI., 8th June, at noon.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo.		
SHANGHAI Moji and Kobe	Tenshin Maru Capt. Taniguchi T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 16th May.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Kamo Maru Capt. Inadzu T. 16,000	THURS., 17th May, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa T. 21,000	MON., 21st May, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	FRI., 18th May, at 11 a.m.
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).		

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

Wireless Telegraphy.  
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
B. MORI, Manager.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	12th May.
Tonyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd May.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	14th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	19th June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	14th July.

1st class to London G\$348. (EVL10.0), return G\$647. (E122).

to San Francisco G\$350, return G\$437.50.

\*For a voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

Special rates given to naval, military, civil servants, missionaries, to return the world's tickets issued in connection with the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, LOILO, LOS ANGELES.

Steamer Tons &amp; Speed Leave Hongkong

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage &amp; Freight, apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291.

## JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Arakan 20th May. S.S. Bintang 12th July.

S.S. Tjisondari 11th June.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

Telephone No. 291.

Telephone No. 291.

Telephone No. 291.

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## SHIPPING

## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
TIENTSIN	Kueichow	6th May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	6th May at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG VIA PAKHOI	Kailong	7th May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	8th May at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Tean	9th May at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAWUL"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinthea," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" &amp; "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Soosung," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.Telephone No. 36.  
Hongkong May 4, 1917.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjilatjap	...	8th May	14th May	KOBE
Tjipanas	...	23rd May	28th May	SHANGHAI
Tjiliwang	...	31st May	6th June	KOBE
Tjitarbem	...	7th June	13th June	SHANGHAI

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building. 116

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Hailan ... A. E. Hodgins ... FRI., 11th May, at noon.

Hailong ... J. W. Evans ... TUES., 15th May, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

Douglas Lapraik &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM

## NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 5th May at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipshing	Tues., 8th May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Wed., 9th May at 4 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Thur., 10th May at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at S'pore when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tiensin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

## THE ROYAL MAIL

## STEAM PACKET

## COMPANY.

## Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. No. 10.

Agents.

Telephone No. 215.

Telephone No. 215.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## The New Construction Rules.

The revised rules for the construction and classification of ships have just been issued by the British Corporation. They are considerably different from the old ones, and amply bear out the statement made by the committee of the Society that the rules will be more readily adaptable to the widely varying conditions of modern design, and that the methods will secure accuracy in the adjustment of details. It has often been thought that the rules of registration societies had to be complied with exactly as they were laid down, whereas the societies were always ready to consider modifications provided equivalent strength was given. If the frame spacing is to be different from that laid down in the rules a constant is introduced for use with a table giving the scantlings of the frames. This constant depends on the spacing of the frames and two heights in the ship, specifying the distance between the top of the floor bracket and the bottom of the lowest beam knee, together with distance from the top of the frame bracket to the load line. Another constant is also to be used with this table, and takes account of the spacing of the frames, the height of the freeboard deck above the lowest tier of beams and the number of rows of stanchions in the ship. From this example it will be readily seen that vessels classed with the British Corporation in the future are likely to have framing that is especially suitable, since all important factors affecting the strength of a frame are taken account of. A rule is also laid down for fixing the thickness of the shell plating to use with any spacing of frames, 0.2in. being added to the thickness for every 2in. increase of spacing or portion thereof. Additions or deductions are required in the thickness of the shell plating for variations in the draft and freeboard of the vessel from that used in the table for shell plating, so that here again consideration is given to the particulars which affect the strength. The beams are dealt with in a somewhat similar manner to the frames. The spacing is allowed for, while account is taken of the position of the deck and the material on top of the beams, as well as the number of rows of pillars. Special attention has been given to superstructures. The scantlings of midship and other superstructures having lengths which exceed one-tenth the length of the ship are determined by the midship freeboard to the height of the top of the superstructure. Reference to the table giving the scantlings of the strength deck and topsides show that these scantlings increase with decrease of freeboard, as would be expected. This table also gives a minimum area of material across the strength deck for varying lengths, freeboards and beams, so that by this means the necessary compensation in wake of openings can be at once determined. A big step has been taken with regard to the strength of deck houses. Houses whose length is over one-tenth the length of the ship should have as much effective longitudinal material as will give a strength equal to that of the main structure. This is evidently done to ensure that no undue stresses are brought to bear on these houses. In the past undue stress has undoubtedly resulted in fractures in spite of the fact that expansion joints and so on have been provided. By the new method expansion joints will be unnecessary. The Corporation states that the required area of effective deck plating for a tier of deck houses on top of the superstructure deck is approximately 50 per cent, and that over a second tier of houses approximately 40 per cent, of the area required for the strength deck.—Exchange

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALFRED DEA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

## AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.  
FORWARDERS.  
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1917.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### THE STRUGGLE IN THE WEST.

#### Heavy German Attacks Fall.

London, May 4.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Fresnoy and the positions which we have captured to the north and south thereof were severely counter-attacked last evening, but we maintained all the positions.

There has been severe fighting in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt. The enemy heavily counter-attacked, to the east of the village last evening, the sector of the Hindenburg Line which we captured yesterday morning. The attempt failed with heavy losses.

There was fighting also during the night near Ocherisy, astride the Arras-Cambrai road. We were compelled to fall back from our advanced position captured during the day.

We further progressed to the north-west of St. Quentin and north-east of Hargicourt, where we captured Malakoff farm.

### SUBMARINISM.

#### An American Steamer Sunk.

London, May 4.

The American steamer Rockingham was attacked by two submarines simultaneously on Tuesday without warning. She manoeuvred for some time most skilfully, but was later torpedoed.

The submarines refused to help the crew in their boats, but two of the latter were picked up by patrols. Thirty-three survivors were picked up and landed in Ireland. A boat with fourteen occupants is missing.

#### Dutch Trawler Sunk.

London, May 4.

A message from Ymuiden says a Dutch trawler has been torpedoed without warning off Terschelling. The crew has been landed.

### RUSSIA AND THE WAR.

#### Provisional Government's Manifesto.

London, May 4.

A message from Petrograd says M. Milinkoff has transmitted to the Allied Governments the recent manifesto to Russians explaining the war and its objects. It impresses on Russians that these entirely coincide with the principles enunciated by eminent Allied statesmen, including President Wilson, and says that New Russia is determined to end the war victoriously.

#### Government's Resignation Demanded.

London, May 4.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, M. Milinkoff's Note to the Allied Governments, proclaiming Russia's resolve not to conclude a separate peace, a determination to secure a decisive victory, and denying any slackening in the common struggle, was published yesterday in Petrograd and evoked strong manifestations for and against the Government. An enormous crowd assembled in front of the Ministerial offices and was addressed by the Ministers M. Svingareff and M. Rodzianko amid enthusiastic applause. Later, when the workmen left the factories and workshops, counter-demonstrations occurred, in which various regiments joined, demanding the resignation of the Provisional Government. The Council of Workmen and Soldiers proposed a joint session with the Government to consider the question.

### DESTROYERS FOR M. VENIZELOS.

London, May 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says the Government has ordered that two Greek destroyers be handed to M. Venizelos to assure him communications with the islands.

### TRAPS FOR U BOATS.

#### French Story of How They are Caught.

"The British have captured an important number of small submarine craft in their nets," writes M. Raymond Leconat, in the *Illustration* who is quoted by the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Express*. The writer explains that there are two sorts of nets: one which is used to bar certain channels or the entrance to ports, and the other of lighter fabric—is employed by trawlers to drag the bottom of the sea.

But the use of nets calls for the employment of a great number of men, many vessels, and, above all, a great deal of time. Despite these drawbacks, the use of nets continues.

Shells are of no great use, because the submarine must be hit within one minute of it being sighted, otherwise the vessel plunges out of sight. Therefore the greatest use is made of a bomb which can be dropped vertically from a hydroplane, which can hover over places believed to be haunted by submarines and sight them immediately when the atmospheric conditions are favourable.

Many submarines have been sunk by this engine.

On board destroyers and patrol boats a powerful grenade is used. This engine of destruction can be controlled to explode at a pre-arranged depth, and it works automatically by the contact of water with the fuse. The grenade has an explosive area of twenty-five yards, sufficient to twist the hull plates of the submarine and sink her.

As soon as a patrol boat sights a submarine she goes full steam ahead towards her, and at the same time opens fire with her guns.

The submarine dives to escape the shells and moves along beneath the water, occasionally bringing her periscope to the surface to discover her position. The slight wake caused by the passage of the periscope through the water is the only target the gunners have.

The patrol boat endeavours to get above the submarine, and then the gunners begin to throw out the grenades at twenty-five yards intervals. When a stain of oil appears on the surface of the sea there is a good reason to believe that the submarine has been sunk.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

### THE EXCLUSION OF GERMANS.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—The members of the Chamber of Commerce and the community generally, and last, but by no means least, the *Hongkong Telegraph*, in their anxiety to punish the Germans by voicing their desire to exclude the Huns from the Colony after the war, have apparently lost sight of the junior partners in "Germany Unlimited," unless Austrians and Turks are intended to be embraced in the resolution to exclude on the axiom that the greater includes the less.

In a discussion on the matter with my friends, surprise was expressed that Austrians and Turks have not been specifically mentioned in the resolution, and I feel that they must have been overlooked.

Although on the sentimental side of the case, the junior partners do not appear in the same odious light, it must not be forgotten that it was the Austrian attempt to tyrannise Serbia which led to the conflict which has cost Great Britain and her Allies hundreds of thousands of lives and millions in treasure. The atrocities inflicted by Austrians on Serbia and Montenegro, whether because of German example or because of the inherent cruel instincts of the Austrian people, have not been given the publicity they merit, but call for our righteous indignation as much as the atrocities mentioned by the speakers at the Chamber of Commerce and the City Hall meetings.

One must not forget also the Armenian massacres, a worthy attempt of the Turks to rival their masters.

As to the economic side, if the resolution is not intended to affect Austrians, which I cannot for a moment believe, much of its force will be lost.

The liquidations of the two or three Austrian firms in this Colony have revealed that the methods of such firms were not a wit less sound than those of their German friends, and they also contributed to the unsatisfactory position of business obtaining in Hongkong shortly before the war, by the German system of extended credits and the desire for business at any price to keep the ball rolling, so forcibly described by the Chairman of the two meetings.

To exclude Germans temporarily, but admit Austrians immediately they desire to come, would result in the thin end of the wedge being inserted for, as sure as night follows the day, there will be an influx of Austrian firms in the Colony, capitalised with German money, run on German methods and directed by Germans from some more hospitable or forgiving shore, not necessarily far distant. In their efforts to capture trade the same facilities will be offered for speculation, and the position made ripe for the German extension as soon as the Huns are allowed to return.

I trust the *Telegraph* will continue to keep this question before the public, and I believe your readers will agree that the unfortunate oversight as to the exclusion of Austrians and Turks (and their office-boy "Bulgaria") will be remedied at the first opportunity.

I enclose my card, and remain,  
Yours etc.,  
PERPLEXED.  
Hongkong, May 5, 1917.

Sir,—There is an aspect of the exclusion question to which I have seen no reference in your columns, that is, the historical point of view.

For more than a century, the British flag has been the emblem of freedom over all the world, freedom not only for British subjects, but for men of every race and colour.

Freedom to trade with all the world has been the British watchword, and many wars have been fought because others tried to enforce against us that policy of exclusion which some now seek to impose on the Germans.

Have we not fought the Chinese more than once because they sought to exclude our traders? And was not Hongkong itself established as a monument to the policy of non-exclusion?

In 1870, the Japanese sought to exclude us and we fought them and won the battle of freedom to trade, and then admitted our quondam foes to all British territories.

The Boers sought to exclude us politically from their Republics, and we fought them in the name of freedom and they are now fighting for us.

The Boers committed atrocities in 1900 to exclude us; we fought for the right to trade, and did not exclude our enemies after making peace.

The Allies are fighting now to liberate Belgium, Alsace Lorraine, Poland, Serbia and Europe generally from the tyranny of the War Lord and the Prussian Military caste. Are they not also fighting for the liberation of the German and Austrian peoples from the same tyranny?

Professor McIlroy in the lecture recently quoted by Mr. Holyoak not only pointed out the origin and spread of the doctrine of Force, but he also showed how the idea of freedom in the shape of representative Government had been born in Germany, expelled therefrom by the Prussians, and transplanted to England, America and France, whence it has spread to Japan, China and Russia; and he expressed the hope that the Allies were bearing back that idea through the trenches to the land of its origin.

When the Russians established a democracy, the free peoples of Great Britain, France, Italy and America welcomed them into the fold of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, and shall not the free peoples of the world welcome the German and Austrian nations into the same fold when they have been purged of their tyrannical Governments, when the military caste has been punished, when retribution has been dealt out to the murderers and ravishers and compensation exacted for the sinking of peaceful merchant ships?

It is said that the Allies are fighting this war to prevent war in future, but it seems to me that to exclude the Germans from trade after the war is the surest way of producing another war: the German people cannot be confined within their boundaries without the exercise of enormous force, and one cannot sit on the safety valve of a steam-engine without risking an explosion.

Universal Fair Trade is the ideal for the future, the only ideal which will enable the arts of peace and civilisation to flourish and develop for the greatest good of the greatest number.

Our first object should be the federation and development of the British Empire, but should not our ultimate object be the federation of mankind, which the great English poet foreshadowed as long ago as 1842 "in the following prophetic lines?"

"For I'dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,  
Saw the vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be;

Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 5th at 12.30—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased moderately over North and Central Annam. Changes elsewhere are small.

A depression has formed over Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 8.65 inches, against an average of 18.53 inches.

### FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.	East wind, moderate; cloudy, some rain.
2 Formosa Channel.	N.E. wind, moderate to fresh.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	S.E. wind, moderate to fresh.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.  
Hongkong Observatory, May 5, 1917.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous.	Day.	On date.	On date.
at 9 p.m.	at 9 a.m.	at 9 p.m.	at 9 a.m.
Barometer	29.79	29.82	29.77
Temperature	78	73	74
Humidity	61	88	82
Wind Direction	E	E	E
Force	2	2	4
Weather	b	o	o
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open air Temperature on the 24th			86
Lowest			5th 70

H.K. Observatory, May 5, 1917.  
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

### An Indian Councillor for Fiji.

Information has been received that His Majesty's Government have sanctioned the appointment of a representative of the British Indian Community to be a member of the Legislative Council of Fiji. Badri Maharaj, the gentleman selected, in an indentured Indian who went to the Colony in 1890 and acquired considerable property there.

### High Prices in India.

High prices in India, says the *World*, produce quaint results. A chokra approached his master at the beginning of the year for a rise in pay, owing to the present hard times, and his increasing size and appetite. The request was granted, and he was given an extra Rs. 2 a month. A little later another petition was presented, asking that he might be allowed to employ a coolie, "at master's expense," when carrying the latter's bag to the club or elsewhere. He was getting "too much pay now," to be expected to do this!

Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales;  
Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rain'd a ghastly dew

From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue;

Far along the world-wide whisper of the south-wind rushing warm,

With the standards of the peoples plunging thro' the thunder-storm;

Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were fur'd

In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.

There the common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe,

And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt in universal law.

Yours etc.,  
F. R. L. BOWLEY,  
Hongkong, 5th May, 1917.



## COMPANY MEETING.

The Hongkong Electric Company, Ltd.

## (VERBATIM)

The twenty-eighth ordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong Electric Company, Ltd., was held at the offices of the Company, St. George's Building, to-day at noon. Mr. A.O. Lang (Chairman) presided, and there were also present the Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton and Mr. S. H. Dodwell, (Directors); Mr. Frank Graham (Manager), Messrs. R. H. B. Hancock, D. V. Stevenson, Ho Fook, Lo Cheung-shui, A. H. M. da Silva, J. F. Grose, Ho Kwong, S. K. Ho, Leung Yan Po, To Tuo-hing, Leung Wing-sang, L. E. Ozorio and O. Baptista (shareholders).

The Chairman said:—It is now past the time for which this meeting has been called, and I will ask the Manager to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Manager having read the notice, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and I trust you will take them, together with the auditor's certificate, as read. It is very gratifying to your Directors to be able to present such a satisfactory statement of accounts, notwithstanding the reduction in charge for current and the increased cost of coal and oil.

The net profits amount to \$509,940.94, to which has to be added \$110,538.42, balance brought forward from last account, making a total of \$620,479.36 available for appropriation, and this your Directors recommend be disposed of as follows:—

To pay a Dividend of 2½% say \$2.25 per share on 80,000 shares	\$135,000
To pay a Bonus of 75 cents per share	45,000
To Place to Reserve	100,000
To Write Off Plant Account for Depreciation	175,000
To Write Off New Property Account for Depreciation	40,000
To Write Off Furniture Account for Depreciation	392.10
To Pay a Bonus to Staff	11,357.15
To Carry Forward to next Account	113,750.11
	\$620,479.36

With the bonus, the return to shareholders is 7½ per cent. in excess of what was paid last year.

The addition of \$100,000 to Reserve, bringing it up to \$400,000, will no doubt commend itself to all shareholders, especially in times like the present.

Writing off Plant Account is the same as last year, and this is necessary on account of the additions which have been made during the period now under review. My predecessor in the chair pointed out at last annual meeting that the sound position of the Company is in a large measure due to liberal writing down of plant, a policy which shareholders have always endorsed in the past, and one which I hope will be continued.

You will observe that \$40,000 is appropriated for writing off New Property Account for Depreciation. Owing to the war, a portion of the work at North Point has cost somewhat in excess of what was originally estimated, and that accounts for a large proportion of the amount written off New Property Account.

No provision has been made on this occasion for writing anything off Old Property Account, and your Directors are satisfied that this is not necessary, as it has been written down very liberally in the past and, as things are at present, stands in the Company's books at what would appear to be a very fair figure.

The bonus to staff has on this occasion been advanced to 15 per cent. and I am sure shareholders will not grudge this in view of the fact that there has been a great deal more overtime than usual during the past year.

I also hope, gentlemen, that you will approve of the contribution of \$5,000 to Hongkong War Charities, and of the assistance, in the shape of light and labour, which has been given to a number of local entertainments in aid of War Funds.

During the year, there was a large increase in the demand for current, so much so that it was found necessary to refuse applications for new lighting connections as from 1st January last, and the drastic step in question was only taken in order that it may be possible to give present consumers a continuous supply during the coming summer months. Every endeavour has been made to procure locally such plant as would enable the Company to continue accepting new business, but all that was available were two small steam sets, with which addition it is hoped we shall be able to carry on until the new station is ready.

As you are aware, but for the outbreak of war, the new station at North Point would have been running ere this, and when I inform you that a considerable portion of the new plant on order in England had actually been completed only to be commandeered by the Ministry of Munitions, you will, I am sure, readily understand the position in which the Company now finds itself. During the time he was at Home, Mr. Bonnar, in conjunction with Mr. Wickham and Messrs. Preece, Cardew, Snell and Rider, made repeated applications to the Ministry, referred to in respect of our requirements, but without obtaining any definite promises. Every one realises, of course, that the needs of the Empire must of a necessity take precedence over everything else, and I can only hope that ere another year passes, hostilities will have come to an end and industrial trades have resumed a normal course. When on this subject I cannot let the opportunity pass without placing on record an appreciation of the Hongkong Government's action in writing to London in support of our application and pointing out the necessity of our getting delivery of the plant as soon as war requirements will permit. Such representation will no doubt bear fruit in good time, but it is useless in the meantime to make any predictions as to when North Point Station will be completed, although I hope it will be much earlier than at present seems possible.

I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented, and after it has been seconded I shall be pleased to answer any questions which shareholders desire to put.

Mr. Hancock:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I am sure we have all listened with very much interest to what the Chairman has just said, and it is a great pleasure to me to second the adoption of the very excellent report and statement of accounts now before us. I understand that 1916 constitutes a record for the Company, and I think I am only voicing the opinion of all shareholders when I say that the splendid results obtained reflect great credit on the Agents and on all those connected with the working of the Company. The various allocations of the profits will, I am certain, meet with the approval of all. The building up of the Reserve Fund by an addition of \$100,000 and the liberal writing off, are signs that the very sound policy adopted in the past, which policy is responsible in no small degree for the highly satisfactory position the Company is in to-day, will be continued in the future. The increased bonus to the staff is fully justified, and will be endorsed by all shareholders. As the Chairman has pointed out, the staff has had a great deal more overtime, and the extra work has, I am informed, on all occasions been cheerfully and energetically carried out. Shareholders, I know, will be very pleased to see the contribution to War Charities of \$5,000. It is, after all a small sacrifice, gentlemen, compared with the greatest of all sacrifices made by many others, and any contribution given to alleviate in some small way the sufferings of the splendid fellows who are to-day keeping the flag, under which this Com-

pany has prospered, flying, can only meet with the unqualified approval of all. It is unfortunate that the delivery of the new plant has been so long delayed, a delay which has been fully explained by the Chairman, and we can only hope with him that before another year has gone the terrible conflict now raging will have ended in a glorious victory of right over might, and we shall all be able to take up our peaceful avocations once more. With these words, I beg to second the adoption of the report and accounts.

The Chairman:—The report and accounts have been proposed and seconded and are now before the meeting for discussion. Shareholders having nothing to say, I now put the proposal, proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Richard Hancock, that the report and statement of accounts as presented be adopted. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual way. Against? Carried unanimously. The next business is the confirmation of the appointment of the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton as Director.

Mr. da Silva:—I beg to propose that the appointment of the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton to a seat on the Board of Directors be confirmed.

Mr. Grose:—I beg to second that the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Anton be confirmed.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Silva and seconded by Mr. Grose that the appointment of the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton as Director be confirmed. Those in favour? Against? Carried unanimously. The next business is the re-election of Directors.

Mr. Ho Fook:—I beg to propose that Mr. A. O. Lang and Mr. S. H. Dodwell be re-elected Directors.

Mr. Leung Yan-po:—I beg to second.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Ho Fook and seconded by Mr. Leung Yan-po that Mr. A. O. Lang and Mr. S. H. Dodwell be re-elected auditors. Those in favour? Against? Carried unanimously. The next business is the re-election of auditor.

Mr. Ozorio:—I beg to propose that Mr. Bernard Brown be re-elected auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$400.

Mr. Baptista:—I beg to second. The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Ozorio and seconded by Mr. Baptista that Mr. Bernard Brown be re-elected auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$400. Those in favour? Against? Carried unanimously. That is all the business, gentlemen; thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants can be had on application at the office on Monday.

## DAY BY DAY.

## Suspected Murder.

The body of a Chinese has been found in Tai Yuen Street, death having taken place from stab wounds. He had evidently been set upon by three men. One man has been arrested in connection with the affair.

## April Weather.

The Observatory returns show that during the past month the average mean temperature was 69.4, compared with a thirty years mean of 70.2. There were 76.9 hours of sunshine, against an average of 112.5 for thirty years, while the rainfall was 5.230 inches, contrasting with a thirty years average mean of 5.511. The average humidity was 88 and the wind velocity (the lowest on record) 13.5 miles per hour.

## Fire Scare at Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Soon after mid-day to-day the Fire Brigade was called out to what was rumoured to be a big blaze at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. A large crowd gathered, only to learn that the alarm was a false one. The roof of the bank is at present covered in with matting on account of some repairs or alterations which are in progress. A spark from a temporary stove pipe set light to a small portion of this, but a coolie with a bamboo contrived to get matters right within a minute or so.

## MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.

## Some Features of Last Year's Work.

We take the following extracts from the report of the Missions to Seamen, Hongkong, for 1916: As a Club, both soldiers and sailors have made very good use of the building. There has always been a good supply of reading matter and the number of letters written shows how much the Institute has been appreciated.

The second billiard table was repaired by means of a generous donation of \$200 from the collections made on board the O.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia.

The ship-visiting has been done regularly, although since Mr. Everton left fewer visits have been paid; this is a branch of our work which will unfortunately suffer somewhat during 1917 as owing to the uncertainty of conditions caused by the war and to the need for men at Home, we do not feel justified in increasing our staff. We have always been very favourably received and many bundles of books and literature have been sent by officers and engineers for use at the Institute or for distribution on the other ships.

Visits have been paid regularly to the hospitals and there is much evidence of appreciation of such visits. There have been four private administrations of the Holy Communion.

After many years of valuable service, the steam launch "Day-spring" was sold in April. Her condition did not justify the expense necessary to make her seaworthy. The sum obtained by her sale has been placed in fixed deposit and will be used later, when conditions justify it, for the purchase of a motor boat. Since her sale we have hired a motor boat or sampan and on many occasions the launches in the harbour have kindly conveyed the Chaplain from one ship to another.

A good supply of books, magazines and papers have been greatly valued at the Institute, by men on ships, and by troops to whom we have sent any surplus. In November an appeal was made in the local papers for 500 books etc. In response to that appeal, we received over 1,200 books, magazines etc; many bundles were sent, not only from Hongkong, but from Formosa, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow. For these we are very grateful, and we would again remind our readers that gifts of books etc. are always welcome.

We have been more dependent on subscriptions this year than we are in ordinary times, for although the Institute has been very well used, yet, as mentioned earlier in this report, owing to war conditions etc., our receipts there have been comparatively small. As was mentioned in our report for 1915, about one third of our subscriptions in 1914 was from alien firms. This was more than covered in 1915, and 1916 our general subscription list reached a record in the history of the Missions to Seamen at Hongkong. We will need all these subscriptions again in 1917 owing to the continuance of war conditions. We have cut down our staff, yet we wish to continue our work which is necessary and which is very highly appreciated by men to whom at this time we owe so much.

During the past year the debt on the Institute Account for 1915 (\$375.52) was paid off and that account was closed. This year we have kept only one account at the Bank viz.—the General Fund Account. All monies have been paid into this account and all salaries, etc. (except incidentals at the Institute) paid from it. The balance in hand at the end of 1916 was \$818.16, and the sum of \$2,000 realised by the sale of the launch is in fixed deposit. The St. Peter's Church Account shows a balance in hand of \$616.45. We did not receive a subscription from Whampoa Bethel Fund this year, but in January, 1917, we received the usual subscription of \$500, with a statement to the effect that the subscription was for the year 1917. We are very grateful for this generous subscription.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—4th Sunday, after Easter, 6th May, 1917. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Alcock. Psalms: Hayes, Matthews. Te Deum: Turle, Turle. Turle (13th evening). Jubilate: Crotch (3rd evening). Anthem: "Grant to us Lord" Barnby. Hymns: 137. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 30, verses 1, 4, 11. G.P. in unison. Psalm 31, verses 5, 6, 21, 22, 26, 27 in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon). Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Turle, Tallis, Rimbault. Magnificat: Barnby. Nunc Dimittis: Hayes (20th morning). Hymns: 229, 537, 230.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—4th Sunday after Easter, 6th May 1917. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and at Morning Prayer. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: As set. Psalms: Psalm XXX. As set. Psalm XXXI Turle in F, Chant No. 115. Te Deum: Blissett. Jubilate: Hayes Kyrie: Mendelssohn. Hymns: 215, (Tune 15, second), 1, 268 (Tune 531 A. & M.) and 448. God Save the King. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Psalm XXXII Elvey in G. Chant 59. Psalm XXXIII Tallis in C, Chant 63. Psalm XXXIV Turle in F, Chant 287. Magnificat: Goes, Chant No. 390. W. A. Nunc Dimittis: Wesley. Hymns: 566, 392, 276 and 20. Vesper Hymn. God Save the King.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—8 a.m. Holy Communion, 10.20 a.m. Sunday School, 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon: Preacher: Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedders Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m. Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen-ealy.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

## A Woman's Loss.

A married woman has reported to the Police that at her residence, at 35, Stanton Street, some person opened a drawer by means of a duplicate key and stole money and jewellery valued at \$303.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVED.

Chofu M., Jap., s.s. 933, Ito, 4th May.—Bangkok, 26th Apr. Rice—Chinese. Cheonan, Br., s.s. 1353, Cowan, 4th May.—Shanghai, 1st May. Gen.—B. & S. Police, Chl., s.s. 314, Wongkan, 4th May.—Tourane, 1st May. Gen.—Chinese. Talabo M., Jap., s.s. 1258, Imura, 4th May.—Dairen, 28th Apr., Coal—Chinese. Chunyang, Br., s.s. 1406, Mattock, 5th May.—Saigon, 30th Apr., Rice—Chinese.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THE Final of the Championship will be played on MONDAY next, at 4.30 P.M.

## NG SZE KWONG

Winner of H. A. NISBET and REV. COOPER HUNT.

Reserved Seats...\$1. Stand Enclosure...50 cents.

Book early on MONDAY, at MOUTRIES.

P. M. HODGSON, Hon. Secretary.



NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO. EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.  
1st, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.  
This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.  
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.  
For freight and passage apply to—  
York Building. Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.  
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

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"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."  
14,000 tons Each.  
Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.  
The most comfortable route to America and Europe.  
Sailings from Hongkong:  
S.S. "VENEZUELA" For dates of sailing apply  
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These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).  
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.  
Ticket are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.  
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to—  
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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... \$ 7.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer ..... 6.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer ..... 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 5th MAY, 1917.  
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 6th MAY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan. Tons 2,008. S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.  
HONGKONG TO MACAO.  
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 6th MAY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship  
"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf, thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.  
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI, see vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.  
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—  
HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
HOTEL MANSION (First Floor) Opposite the Bank of China.

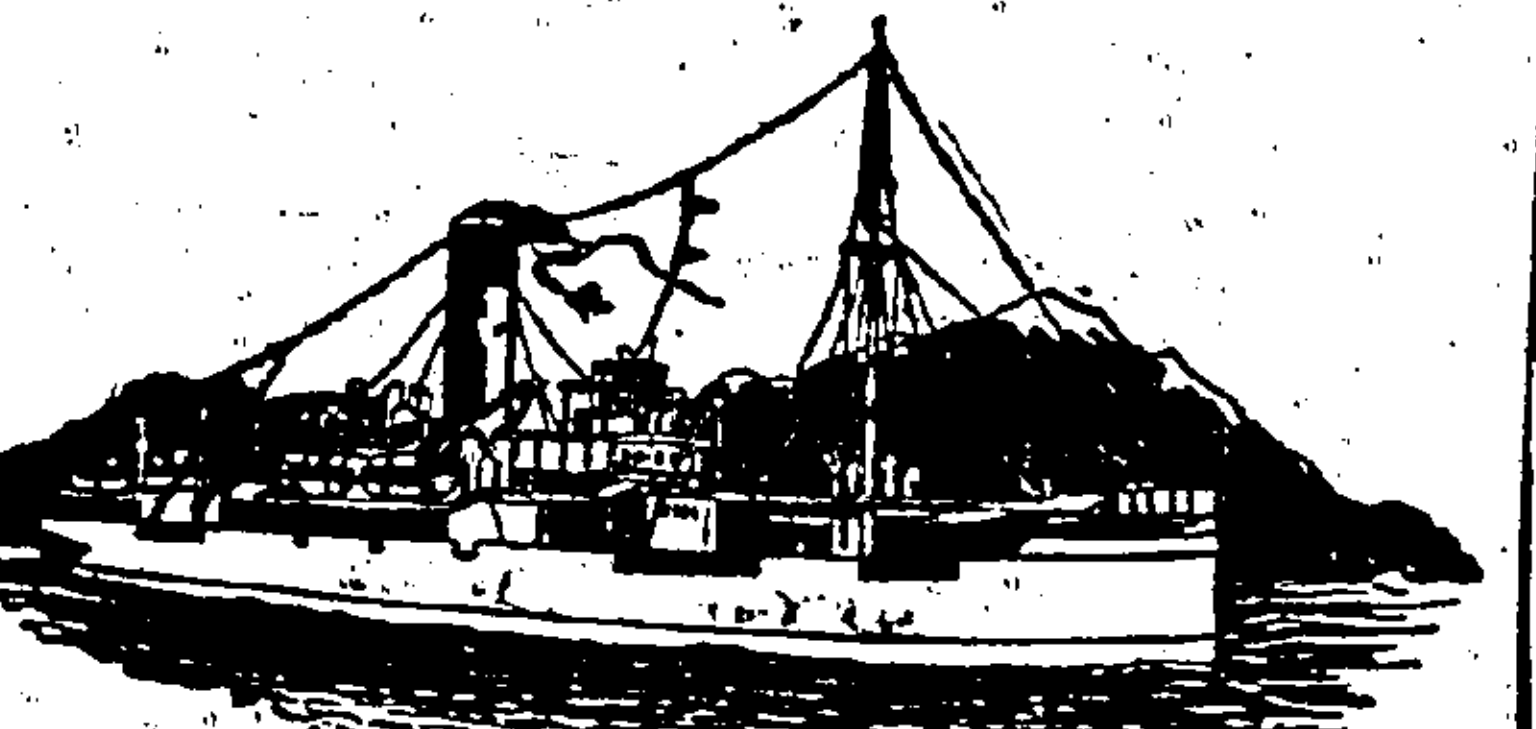
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Of all Types and Sizes, Repairers, Salvors, Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

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78' x 88' x 34'-6"  
PATENT SLIPWAYS.  
Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES  
Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "RAJANG" launched April, 1916.

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NOTICES.

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FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.

Factory at Yuenai

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WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Gingers are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to the business and sanitary arrangements.

THE above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on the 5th May, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on the 9th May, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 14th May, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 23rd May, 1917.

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship—

"CARNARVONSHIRE"

From INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Owing to an outbreak of fire on board this vessel a general average contribution of 3 per cent. will be collected.

The general average bond will require to be signed and deposited made before countersignature of bills of lading can be given.

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THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

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THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

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MEDICAL MISSIONS.

Scheme of Union Consummated in Canton.

The many friends of the Canton Hospital will be glad to hear that at a special meeting held on May 2, the long-hoped-for Canton Medical Missionary Union was consummated.

Owing to the absence from town of the Rev. Edgar Dewar, President of the Canton Medical Missionary Society, the Rev. A. A. Fulton, D. D., Vice-President, was voted to the chair. In the absence, owing to sickness, of the Secretary, Dr. J. O. Thomson, Dr. J. M. Wright was appointed Secretary pro tem.

The meeting was opened by prayer by the Rev. J. S. Kunkle. The Rev. Jacob Speicher reported on behalf of the Committee of Negotiation that three Missions have definitely promised to provide staff members, and have appointed their representatives on the Board of Directors, namely the American Northern Baptist Mission, the Reformed Presbyterian Mission and the American Presbyterian Mission.

The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. Speicher, Dr. W. G. Reynolds, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Canton Hospital, seconded it on behalf of the Managing Committee.

Dr. Wm. W. Cadbury proposed, seconded by Mr. Kunkle, that the revised constitution of the Society, which provides for the consummation of the Union, of which four months' notice in writing had been given to all members of the Society, be adopted.

There were various expressions of pleasure at the consummation of the Union.

The representatives on the Board of Directors of the three participating Missions were approved by the Society. They are the Rev. J. M. Henry, of the American Presbyterian Mission, with the Rev. J. S. Kunkle as alternate, the Rev. J. Speicher of the Northern Baptist Mission, and Dr. E. J. M. Dickson, of the Reformed Presbyterian Mission.

Mr. Speicher moved, seconded by Dr. Reynolds, that the following gentlemen be elected the representatives of the Society on the Board of Directors of the Union:—The Rev. Edgar Dewar, Mr. W. A. Sherr, Mr. C. W. Shoop.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital, the British and American Consuls General being ex-officio members:—Rev. W. D. Noyes, Dr. W. G. Reynolds, Dr. C. K. Edmunds, Mr. E. H. Smyth, Rev. C. A. Nelson.

A united expression of sympathy was tendered to Dr. Thomson in his illness, and the hope was voiced that he would soon recover his usual health.

There were many words of praise and gratitude spoken in regard to him, and all expressed deep appreciation of his work for and in the Hospital. Great honour is due Dr. Thomson in bringing about the consummation of the Union. He had the sympathy and support of all present at the meeting, and all hoped that he would soon be able to take a leading part in the new work.

The Canton Hospital has just received the gratifying news that the Australian will-case has been settled in its favour.

OUR CONTRACTORS.

An Interesting Hongkong Document.

The following is a translation of a notice which has been circulated among certain of the Chinese of the Colony.

To all firms, sub-contractors, friends, brothers etc.—  
This is to notify that, on the 25th day of this moon, all members assembled in a temple in public discussion, to decide the following:—

The date for increasing the price of labour, until after the birthday of the Ancient Teacher is the 14th day of the 6th moon.

The general price is to be 45 cents (or 65 if the labourers supply their own food). The price for those who are skilled is to be fixed by special arrangement.

Men known to be skilled are to be notified that they can proceed with their work—the price to be clearly stated within three days.

In case their work is unsatisfactory they are entitled to be fully paid up in accordance with the general price, which is by no means to be disputed, as this special notice is being given to all firms, sub-contractors, members, etc.

After the date stipulated, those who have contracts either large or small, by lump sums or for supplying daily labourers, should prepare the amount of price according as this resolution firms, and this is to be enforced in the case of those who have not yet joined the Guild.

The wage for each man is allowed to be paid by his employer, but for each day's labour the sum of 5 cents is to be deducted for the fund for joss sticks and oil.

Since the increase in wage may be considered as a public benefit, everyone should preserve his fidelity and truthfulness and preserve the memory of the "Ancient Teacher" thus gaining the spiritual union which prevents disharmony in the eyes of other lines; for the carpentering trade is not the only one in Hongkong; there are many other professions and industries, and all should be united, observing all rules, and respecting their reputations.

The number of carpenters could not be less than the number of others, and, owing to the cheapness of prices, the forming of the union is therefore difficult. There are some people who have not thought for the community but stubbornly resist and disdain the Guild, they are simply looking after their own interests, like all parents who send their sons or brethren abroad.

All rules must be observed, and certainly no one was taught with stubbornness to disdain the Guild.

Regarding entry into the guild, it is inexpensive. There are meetings twice in the year: on the birthdays in Summer and in Winter of the "Ancient Teacher."

Although a charge for the dinner fund is required from every table, the sum of about \$4.00 is to be sufficient. The idea is to protect the reputation of the Guild.

As regards the men in the same line, who worship the Ancient Teacher, no difference is to be made among the members; but if they should meet together heartily united, and respond to the echo with one voice would not the result be good?

Now, entry to the Guild is allowed until the festival of the 5th moon; the contribution of each man is \$1.50 or, for those whose age is upwards of 50, it is \$1.00. After the festival of the 5th moon, the charge will be increased.

This being a special notice, everyone should obey, and so not have to acknowledge the fault afterwards.

OUTCAST AND FORSAKEN.

German Preacher's Remarkable Sermon.

Dr. Johannes Muller, a very eminent professor of divinity, eminent also as a scientific pedagogue, fills a page of the Tagliche Rundschau with an article headed "German Consolation." Dr. Muller clearly feels the call to comfort his compatriots—he says so.

"German heart, don't despair; do what your conscience dictates, are Professor Muller's opening words (the Daily Chronicle reports). He praises the conduct of the war by Germany. "We conducted this war on the principles of justice and humanity. At the summit of our victorious defence on all fronts, we have offered peace to our enemies. It was only then, when our offer was refused, that in God's name we seized our very sharpest weapon. And this we did, moreover, because our conscience dictated the step. Therefore, German people do not despair!"

Professor Muller proceeds to implore the nation to be "comforted and strong." "We have suffered terribly in body and soul. The losses to our manhood are frightful," he says, but asserts that the word "through" meets the situation. "We have experienced this war as a visitation of God, and therefore we would carry through God's work on earth as in heaven, in physical-intellectual as well as in spiritual divine things."

Elsewhere the Professor of Divinity writes:—

"German heart, do not despair, even though the entire world blackens and defames you, even though there seems no prospect of any diminution of the falsehoods and blasphemies which follow you and would pillory you as a monster before God and man! Despite all this pestilence of falsehood, laugh at it; but do not despair. What difference does it make what is thought of us? It only matters what we are. The enemy may condemn us all to hell; but so long as God believes in us, and He does believe in us, it will be all right."

"We have hardly anyone left in the world. We have become solitary, we are the outcasts and the forsaken among the nations. Those who once blessed us now curse us. Those who once ate our bread now tread on us. German heart do not worry about this ingratitude is the world's reward. The world would now gladly hang you and dance around your martyr's stake. It is all grotesque. Laugh at it. Laugh your sacred, freedom-giving laugh."

Time Table.—1. From the 1st day of the 3rd moon to the end of the 5th moon, men will start work at 6.30 a.m., leave off at 12 noon, resume work at 1 p.m. and finish at 6.30 p.m. 2. From the 1st day of the 9th moon to the end of 3rd moon, start at 7 a.m., leave off at 12 noon, resume at 1 p.m. and finish at 5 p.m.

As regards the matter of tea in the forenoon, the time is to be about half an hour, but do not stay in tea-shops for useless conversation and thus delay the progress of work, as this is important.

Gentlemen should carefully comply with the rules and everyone should observe this resolution by himself.

1st day of 2nd leap moon in the year of "Ting Choo" cycle Kwong Yuet Tong Public Notification.

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## HONGKONG MILITARY COMMISSION.

## REPORT OF ITS WORK.

## Lists of Men Offered and Accepted.

The following correspondence between the Military Service Commission and His Excellency the Governor is published in the *Gazette*, by command:—

The Military Service Commission, Hongkong, 20th April, 1917.

Sir,—We, the Commissioners, have the honour to submit a general report up to the present date concerning the enquiry upon which, at your direction, we have been engaged.

2. Under the terms of our appointment, published in the *Gazette* of the 9th February last, we were instructed to enquire "whether and to what extent, having regard both to Imperial needs and to local conditions, it is practicable and expedient that male British subjects of military age, resident in the Colony, who wish to volunteer for active service, with His Majesty's forces, outside the Colony, should be allowed to leave for that purpose." And we were desired to report in particular our findings and recommendations. The scope of the enquiry was subsequently narrowed by the manifestly necessary exclusion of the Naval and Military Establishments; and later by the withdrawal from our purview of the Civil Establishments under circumstances which appear in our correspondence with you attached in Appendix A.

3. On the 9th February we published a notification inviting applications from men of military age; and in response one hundred and eighty-two candidates, exclusive of those in the employment of the Naval, Military and Civil Authorities, sent in their names as shown in Appendix B. Of these, three afterwards withdrew their applications, two proved ineligible on account of age, and fifty-two were found to be physically unfit. In the result, therefore, we have heard and considered the applications of the remaining one hundred and twenty-five men, and have reported to you from time to time our findings and recommendations in each of these cases individually.

4. The Commission was informed at the outset that the Military Authorities do not require for local defence, and would not detain, any man whom the Commission should find could otherwise be spared for active service outside the Colony.

5. The Commission first met on the 13th February, and held frequent sittings between that time and the 19th instant for the purpose of considering applications. All the members were present at every meeting, except the last two, when a member was prevented from attending by illness. We found, in consequence of our investigation, that of the candidates before us forty-three could be spared; all of whom have, we understand, been informed by the Government that they are at liberty to leave the Colony for active service. Their names are given in Appendix C.

6. In almost every instance employers have undertaken to keep situations open, and in most cases have agreed to make some monetary grant by way of part salary or otherwise. So far as we are aware, no impediment or delay has been interposed by an employer to the departure of any of these forty-three men, except in one case, which has been referred by letter to London. We desire to express our appreciation of the liberal attitude adopted by employers generally in the matter of releasing and making provision for their men. The Government has provided second class passages by mail to England, and has guaranteed the provision of return passages to the Colony.

7. We are satisfied that, apart from the direct result of our investigation, the appointment, or anticipated appointment, of the Commission indirectly brought about the release of an additional number of men, the practicability of sparing whom was so apparent as to render reference to the

Commission unnecessary. A list (unavoidably incomplete) of thirty-one men, other than those appearing before the Commission, for whom passages have recently been arranged, is given in Appendix D.

8. It cannot but be noticed that the younger men in the Colony have, to a certain extent, refrained hitherto from coming before the Commission. We have had the opportunity of ascertaining the number of civilians in Hongkong of British race and military age; and are forced to the conclusion that, had more applied, more, although it may be not a large number, would have been found able to go; at the cost perhaps of personal sacrifice, but with no diminution of the Colony's value as an asset of the Empire. Furthermore, it has been a matter of surprise to the Commission to learn, what the enquiry has certainly proved, that there yet remains doubt in some minds whether the Empire needs more men; and this doubt probably in part explains the number who have abstained from applying. Being ourselves convinced that so long as the war lasts the need is imperative, and increasingly so, we respectfully recommend that a clear official pronouncement upon the matter is desirable.

9. The Commission, in the cases before it, has accepted the principle that it is outside its province to decide whether the full carrying on in the Colony of any particular trade or business is necessary or expedient in the interests of the Empire. The Commission has accordingly based its findings upon the policy that, while staffs are to be reduced to the minimum compatible with efficiency, every trade and business irrespective of its nature is to be continued. Under this system of compulsory service obtaining in Great Britain, this standard has of course been abandoned; and we recognise that it may be necessary to modify the policy in Hongkong.

10. The part played by Hongkong under the voluntary system will probably stand comparison with the part played by any other British Dependency; but believing, as we have said, that there are still men here who could well be spared, we should welcome a decision by the Imperial Government to extend to the Colony the obligation of compulsory service with the armies in the field.

11. Pursuant to the terms of our appointment, we have confined our enquiry to the cases of men medically passed as fit for active service at the front, and have not considered applications from those physically capable of only sedentary or semi-active duties. And it is evident that the retention here of the latter class enables more of the former to leave.

12. With a view to liberating men, sixty-five women have made offers of assistance in one capacity or another, and steps have been taken to put their names before employers. Useful and suitable work has already been arranged in several cases, and we hope, will soon be in more. It must however be remembered that men who come from the United Kingdom to the Far East have usually undergone a special course of training, and it is difficult to find women possessing the requisite experience and technical knowledge to take their places. Unskilled and partly skilled work, such as is now largely done by women in the United Kingdom, is performed in Hongkong mainly by men of Asiatic race.

13. We desire to express our appreciation of the valuable services of Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher as Secretary of the Commission.

14. We hope that Your Excellency will see fit to direct the publication of this report in the *Gazette*.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants:

E. H. SHARP,

ROBT. SHEWAN,

C. M. O'NEILL,

L. B. O'NEILL,

C. W. BLOKWITH,

T. A. LOUGHLIN.

Appendix A.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1917.

Sir,—Referring to our recent interviews on the subject of applications from Civil Servants, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the Commission, upon further consideration of all the circumstances which I put before you, are confirmed in the view that it would not serve any useful purpose for them to bear such applications.

2. The principal circumstances influencing the Commission in this view are that such applications constitute in some respects a peculiar category; inasmuch as you hold the dual position, at once of the applicant's employer and the arbiter of whatever recommendations the Commission may make upon their findings. They also understand that in the former capacity, at the instance of the Secretary of State, you have already formed and are acting upon an opinion as to the maximum number of men who can be spared, which opinion they apprehend would in fact guide your decision in your final arbitrament.

3. In the above circumstances, the Commission suggest that you withdraw the Civil Service from the purview of the Commission, in the same manner as the Naval and Military Services have been withdrawn.

4. The Commission wish this letter to be understood as in no way implying a desire on their part to be relieved of the task of dealing with applications from Civil Servants, a duty they would gladly undertake were the conditions such as to enable them to perform it usefully and effectively. I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Sd.) E. H. SHARP,

Chairman.

His Excellency

Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.,

Governor of Hongkong.

Government House,

Hongkong, 28th March, 1917.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant explaining the circumstances which have induced the members of the Military Service Commission to suggest that I should withdraw the Civil Servants from the purview of the Commission.

I appreciate the reasons for this suggestion, which in the circumstances I shall adopt. I shall at the same time weigh carefully the case of those Civil Servants who have not applied to the Colonial Government for permission to offer themselves for military service beyond the Colony, but who may have made applications to go before the Commission. I shall be glad therefore to receive from the Commission the names of all Civil Servants who have made such applications.

I have honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) F. H. MAY,

Governor, &c.

The Honourable

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C.,

Chairman,

Military Service Commission.

Appendix B.

E. J. Ainslie, A. A. Alaskia,

J. W. R. Allan, G. S. Archbutt,

E. L. Arnold, N. J. Austin, R. M. Austin,

A. B. Alean, L. A. Barton, R. T. Barton, D. F. Baith, C. Bagwick, F. Bevington, C. B. Bird,

C. F. D. Bissaker, W. Bond, A. N. Bootes, N. J. Brewer, J. H. Brister, C. B. Brown, N. S. Brown, G. R. Butler,

P. S. Cassidy, A. F. Chapman, T. E. Chassele, D. G. Cheesman, D. E. Clark, E. C. Cooke, W. E. Cook, D. S. Cooper, B. W. Cormack, W. A. Cornell, N. Croucher, F. Cullen, K. M. Cumming, J. Cunningham, C. H. Cuthill,

A. O. Davison, J. G. Dick, M. H. Din, F. F. Duckworth, G. B. Dunnett,

J. Easton, J. H. England, J. Evans,

W. Farmer, T. J. Fisher, L. Foot, W. Fraser, A. A. Fyfe,

F. A. Gace, J. Gibb, S. G. Goard, E. Grant-Smith, L. S. Greenhill, J. Grimshaw,

H. F. Haines, C. H. P. Hay, G. R. Haywood, H. T. Heath, W. G. Hegarty, M. J. Henderson,

R. G. Herbert, T. G. Herridge, S. L. Hadden, C. J. Higginbotham, W. J. Hill, H. E. Holland, E. L. Hosie, M. Hull, B. E. Harle,

M. T. Johnson, J. R. Johnston,

D. Keith, J. R. Kinghorn, A. R. Kinross,

G. M. Lakin, A. O. Lang, G. B. Layton, A. O. Leith, K. de O. Longmire, T. A. Loughlin, L. H. Lovely,

M. M. Mass, A. D. Macdonald, J. Macdonald, N. Macintyre, A. G. M. McDonald, C. McInnes, R. W. McIntyre, J. S. McIntosh, L. D. McNicoll, H. M. McTavish, N. B. Maher, C. R. Maltby, W. Manning, W. R. Mansfield, F. T. Marques, A. E. Martin, C. F. Mason, G. T. May, S. M. Mayes, G. Mellis, J. E. Meyer, K. S. Morrison, W. J. Morrison, A. More, G. Morton-Smith, H. E. Muriel, L. N. Murphy, M. A. Murray.

J. H. Nairo, T. O. Nix, J. O. Norris, E. R. Northey,

B. Pao, T. E. Pearce, O. Pereira, F. A. Perry, H. W. Pether, G. H. Percy, J. A. Plummer, A. M. Preston, D. J. Parves,

M. L. Bailton, N. L. H. Bailton, J. H. Ramsey, E. J. Rawlinson, H. Relph, J. S. V. Remedios, A. C. Reaker, G. V. B. Riach, J. A. Ridgway, A. W. L. Robertson, W. Robson, J. Rodger, C. P. Ross, D. M. Ross, L. Ross, W. Ross, A. J. W. Rosser,

H. C. Sandford, A. E. Scholz, H. E. Scriven, L. Sedgwick, R. H. Sharp, F. N. E. Silva, E. L. Sim, W. Sinclair, Crowther Smith, W. Smith, V. Sorby, R. G. Southern, J. W. Stalkhouse, J. Stalker, W. H. Stapleton, A. B. Stewart, E. G. Stewart, W. F. Stone, C. H. Summers, J. Syme-Thompson,

T. Taylor, G. H. Thomas, F. G. Thompson, R. P. Thurnfield, P. Tod, F. O. Todd, G. E. Towns, G. E. S. Updell,

J. M. Walker, C. Wallace, C. H. Watkins, J. Wattie, E. Wilken, P. W. A. Wilkie, E. A. M. Wilkinson, E. A. M. Williams, D. Wilson, C. Woodhead, W. Wright, A. Young, J. A. Young.

Appendix C.

F. D. Bissaker, W. J. Brewster,

A. F. Chapman, A. G. Cheesman, E. C. Cooke, N. Croucher, F. Cullen, G. H. Cuthill,

M. H. Din,

J. Easton, J. C. England,

W. Farmer, A. A. Fyfe,

L. S. Greenhill,

H. F. Haines, G. B. Haywood, W. G. Hegarty, M. J. Henderson,

B. E. Harle,

J. H. Johnston,

N. B. Maher, F. T. Marques, C. F. Mason, G. T. May, A. G. M. McDonald, G. Mellis, L. N. Murphy,

C. Pereira, D. J. Parves,

M. L. Bailton, W. Robson, J. Rodger, L. Ross, A. J. W. Rosser,

Crowther Smith, W. Smith, W. H. Stapleton, E. G. Stewart, C. H. Summers,

T. Taylor,

J. Wattie, P. W. A. Wilkie,

A. Young.

Appendix D.

A. Anderson,

T. Blyton, R. A. Brand, A. O. Brown, D. Burlingham,

S. F. Chubb,

H. L. Denny, F. J. Dickie,

E. J. Grant-Smith, H. Green,

T. W. Hill,

H. L. Jones,

S. Kelly,

B. W. Lee-Jones, F. P. Lenfestey,

J. McVeigh, G. Miskin, E. J. Mitchell, S. S. Moore, W. B. A. Moore, C. Mycock,

T. Old,

G. A. Robinson,

H. E. Scriven, G. W. Sewell,

F. H. Smyth,

G. H. S. Tomlinson,

C. Watkins, T. G. Weall, H. West, L. M. Whyte.

Government House,

Hongkong, 25th April, 1917.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the report, dated the 20th April, by the Military Service Commission in the matter of the enquiry upon which they have been engaged.

2. I desire to express my thanks to the Commission for their valuable work, with its resultant addition of no inconsiderable force for service with His Majesty's Armies; work which has, to my personal knowledge, involved much patient labour.

3. With reference to paragraph 8 of the report, I propose shortly to make a pronouncement in the Legislative Council regarding the subject of Military Service in relation to this Colony.

4. The report will be published in the *Gazette* of the 4th May, a copy will be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies forthwith, and copies will be laid upon the table of the Legislative Council at its next meeting.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) F. H. MAY,

Governor, &c.

The Honourable

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C.,

Chairman, Military Service Commission.

## CHUNG LING-SOO.

Clever Conjuring at the Theatre Royal.

There was a fairly good house at the Theatre Royal last night, when the celebrated Chinese wonder-worker, Chung Ling-soo, gave his first performance in Hongkong.

His conjuring feats were preceded by a most excellent variety entertainment which quite carried one back to the old Home shows. Miss Ivy Aberdare and Mr. Bert Hayward gave an amusing music-hall sketch entitled "The Electrician," which was well received in all parts of the house. Miss Ethel Hill, an entertainer of very marked ability and with an unusually fine voice, followed with a good ragtime song which was tremendously enjoyed. In response to the recall Miss Hill gave an immense-ly clever musical disquisition on the art of kissing—quite the best thing in its own particular line that we have heard. Mr. Con Colyer, a novelty comedian, gave a variety of clever and funny "stunts," all of which were vociferously applauded; while the Misses Ivy and Midge Aberdare sang a pretty duet which they followed up with some quite nice dancing.

Chung Ling-soo's turn occupied the whole of the second half of the programme and proved a most engrossing affair. He has a fine presence and excellent stage manner; his tricks are carried out with a sort of off-hand neatness which will always make him a popular entertainer wherever he may go. Miss Suee Seen, his assistant, was also very clever in all that she did.

It would take too long to describe all of the magician's remarkable feats; nor would it be fair to him to do so. Those who did not go to see him last night should make it their business to go to-night or during the season. One of his most conspicuous successes was the Mystic Bottle trick. Six cases, each containing a couple of dozen bottles of beer, were piled, one above another, on a little stand in the middle of the stage. A large cover or extingisher—quite empty—was placed over the whole, and, on its being immediately removed, the cases and their contents were found to be missing and their place occupied by a huge beer bottle, with a door-way in its side from which a pretty Chinese girl stepped out. This is but one of a score of the wonders which Chung Ling-soo is offering to the public.

Owing to the great success secured last night, Mr. Maurice E. Bandman has decided to extend the season for another two nights, viz. Tuesday and Wednesday. There will also be another "All So" Matinee on Wednesday next.

## Struggle in the Harbour.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing from the person \$367. Complainant said he landed at the Lung Wing Wharf in a steam launch. A friend who was with him said his pocket had been picked. He turned round and seized defendant, who threw the purse down and jumped into the harbour, taking complainant with him. Complainant had held of his throat, but when they were under water he had to let go and defendant swam off, but was arrested by a Revenue Officer. Complainant was pulled out by fishermen. Defendant was sent to prison for three months and was ordered to be placed in the stocks for four hours.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) F. H. MAY,

Governor, &c.

The Honourable

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C.,

Chairman, Military Service Commission.

## OPIUM IN CHINA.

Interesting Paper by Dr. Cantlie.

Dr. Cantlie, who was for many years a popular resident of Hongkong, contributes the following to the *Journal of Tropical Medicine*.

The article which appeared in this journal on August 1, 1916, concerning the suppression of opium smoking and its bearings in China has caused some good friends amongst our medical missionary colleagues to put in a word of protest. Their claim is just and quite understandable; for the part taken by missionaries and missionary societies generally is greatly to the credit of both, and has done much to bring about the better state of opinion now prevailing amongst the Chinese as a whole concerning the sale of opium. The letter is written to me, and is marked "Not for publication." I think, however, that the letter ought to have been published, as it is a scathing retort, written, however, in the best spirit, upon the line of argument followed in the leader in question, in an endeavour to show the deep-rootedness of the German intent to oust the British in China. The missionary societies are, in the article, held to have acted as unknowing agents towards that end by helping to ruin the opium trade of India.

No upright-minded man who has seen the evil consequences caused to China by the practice of opium smoking, as the missionaries in the interior of China have, would find any scruple of conscience in killing the traffic of opium between India and China. In this the missionaries and other were acting unselfishly, and but doing their duty as Christians in the country which they were doing their best to regenerate. There is no fault to find, but instead every praise and credit to be given to the men and women who, seeing the evil, did their best to remove it. It is one of the great blessings, amongst a host of others, that missionaries and missionary societies have conferred upon China, and every Chinese patriot is appreciative of the benefit to their country in helping to free it from what has long proved a crying evil and dark spot in their national character.

That the Chinese smoked opium before it was openly brought in British ships from Calcutta to China is of course well known; that in China opium may continue to be smoked for some time to come at any rate is also, unfortunately, to be contemplated; but the position in which British well-wishers to China found themselves was that, whilst condemning the opium-smoking habit, the Chinese naturally retorted, "Then why is the drug allowed to be brought into our ports from the British Empire, in British ships, and authorized to be sold in British ports and concessions to our countrymen?"

This argument blunted the endeavour of well-intended British folk who had the interest of the Chinese sincerely at heart. How did the subject become so acute during recent years? Largely because the opium was brought openly in British steamers. Previously the drug was conveyed from India overland and by way of Burma especially, to China. When, however, faster sea traffic came into vogue and steamers ran direct to China from India, the traffic came then under the direct ken of all nations, and Britain was held up as the guilty party before all the world.

In meetings held in Exeter Hall, London, and in other centres in Britain, the name of Britain was denounced by her own fellow-countrymen in no measured terms; so virulent were these attacks that many so-called level-headed and even-minded men resented the attack, and became alienated from their support of missions to China. On the other hand, many adherents were gained by these denunciations, and the missions benefited in the long run. The criticism was "Let our missionaries cease dabbling in a question which is largely political and preach the Gospel which is their business." But the preacher held that preaching the Gospel to a people largely so-

dened by opium was futile, and until that evil was rooted out a great stumbling-block to success was in the way; and if it could be removed it was their duty to do so. Many held that the "opium war" (1866), as it was styled, was not about opium at all. The statement put forward that opium was forced upon China by British bayonets was another much-resented doctrine by British folk, for history, they held, does not justify such a conclusion. Strong language no doubt had to be employed to bring the matter home, and when once the people at home grasped the situation there was no hesitation, and the Governments of both Britain and India dealt with the matter speedily. Yet not so speedily as many wished. The Government of India proceeded to lessen the export gradually, and arranged that in a few years the export of opium from India to China should cease altogether. They struck at the root of the matter by lessening the growing of opium in India and agreeing to stop the growth of the poppy altogether, except in so far as it was necessary for medicinal purposes. This was again objected to, and an endeavour was made to compel the Indian Government to stop all growing for export purposes at once. The Indian Government, not wishing to have a large number of people condemned to starvation, had planned that the procedure should be carried out gradually, but yet they agreed to hasten the period of curtailment, and did so with great loss to the revenue.

Such would seem to be the history of the opium question between India and China, and there are two groups of people who have to be congratulated: first, the missionaries who brought the evil before the public in Britain, and secondly, the Indian Government, who, much troubled for their part in the traffic, responded in a way which, it is safe to say, would not have been done by any except British folk. The part the German played in the matter is outside the primary causes; but that it helped to stigmatize Britain in the eyes of the Chinese as an enemy was done, from what we now know of the Teuton and his ways for political and commercial purposes, and not in any way as a friend of China.

Those in power in China now will support the British missionaries in their effort to stop opium smoking amongst their countrymen. The hue and cry against Sun Yat Sen by Europeans in China had much to do with the opium question, as his doctrines upset revenue and dealt a blow to a lucrative trade. This outcry was not confined to the business circles unfortunately, and for a time this man, China's hope and saviour, was traduced and slighted, accused of immoral and corrupt practices, and had to seek shelter as an exile until better counsels prevailed.

It is gratifying to know from reliable sources that the Chinese authorities and all the Chinese who are aware of the evils of opium smoking amongst their countrymen are by example and by precept doing their best to discourage the habit. In social gatherings anyone who smokes opium nowadays in China is looked at askance and his company is shunned. Heavy fines are imposed by the Chinese authorities upon anyone dealing in opium. Even if a man in his own house smokes opium, the informant who comes forward and tells the authorities of the fact is rewarded, a state of things showing how earnest the Chinese are that the smoking of opium shall be thwarted at every turn. In time no doubt these means will tell and the custom will become obsolete. For this state of things the Chinese have largely to thank the missionaries, for through them the evils became known to public. It is also a matter of congratulation that even at great sacrifice of revenue the Indian Government dealt with the exportation of opium to China in a manner which commended itself for all time.

## Passports for America.

It is notified that all persons wishing to travel to the United States of America must have a passport issued by a United States Diplomatic Consulate.



# SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

To-day's Closing Prices		STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	1916/7. Highest to Date	1916/7. Lowest to Date	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.										
712 1/2		H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845	Sept.	785	May	820 680
Marine Insurance.										
n.r.d.	\$350	Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	50	427 1/2	Sept.	340	Jan.	426 350
1150		North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	£15	£5	180	April	145	Jan.	180 150
b.	\$860	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ltd.	12,400	\$250	100	972	Aug.	760	Jan.	\$1005 \$855
n.ex	73 3/4 217	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	280	Dec.	200	Jan.	300 217
Fire Insurance.										
b.	\$146	China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	20	163	Aug.	127 1/2	April	168 146
b.	\$325	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	80	420	Sept.	385	Jan.	420 325
Shipping.										
	\$85	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	104 1/2	Dec.	28 1/2	Mar.	137 80
	\$18	H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	23 1/2	May	19	Dec.	24 17 1/2
b.	\$123 1/2	Indo-China (Combined Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.)	60,000	\$5	all	172	Dec.	62 1/2	Jan.	190 171
n.	\$41 1/2	Deferred Preferred	60,000	\$5	all	117	Dec.	80	Dec.	142 110
						63	Oct.	54	Aug.	55 41.50
n.	107 1/2	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.	3,797,610	£1	all	94 1/2	June	75 1/2	Jan.	112 1/2 86 1/2
b.	\$31 1/2	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	39 1/2	Oct.	23	July	41 31 1/2
Refineries.										
n.	\$113 1/2	China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	134 1/2	Sept.	80	Jan.	146 100
n.	\$32	Malabon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	14,000	P.30	all					41 29 1/2
Mining.										
b.	31 1/2	Kailan Mining Admin'tion.	1,000,000	£1	all	35 1/2	April	30 1/2	Dec.	36 1/2 26 1/2
n.	\$2.60	Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	£1	all	4 40	Mar.	2 40	Jan.	3 35 1 70
s.	27 1/2	Tronoh Mines Ltd.	160,000	£1	all	25 1/2	Dec.	32 1/2	Mar.	42 1/2 27 1/2
n.	31 1/2	Ural Caspians	796,666	\$1	all	43 1/2	April	25 1/2	Jan.	38 1/2 25 1/2
n.	\$79 1/2	Docks Wharves, Godowns, & C. H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	82	Oct.	65	April	90 71
b.	\$123	H.K. & W.D. Co. Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	90	Oct.	56	Mar.	135 78 1/2
b.	t. 90	Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,700	t.100	all	63 1/2	Sept.	49	July	92 1/2 59
n.	t. 78	Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	36,000	t.100	all	100	Dec.	70	April	93 73
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.										
n.	\$102	H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	124	Feb.	108	Dec.	118 100
n.	197 1/2	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	114	Jan.	103 1/2	Dec.	103 1/2 91
n.	\$6.25	H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	7 1/2	Jan.	6	July	7 10 6 25
n.	\$33	H'loon Land & B'ing Co., Ltd.	4,000	\$50	30	44	Jan.	40	Sept.	38 33
n.	t. 80	Shanghai Land.	78,000	t.50	all	57	Mar.	107	Dec.	107 80
b.	t. 77	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	15,500	\$50	all	68 1/2	Mar.	77	Dec.	90 69
n.	\$100	H'kong Central Estates.	10,000	\$100	all	103	Dec.	99	Jan.	103 93
Cotton Mills.										
n.	t. \$150	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	24,000	t.50	all	180	July	177	Jan.	167 150
b.	t. 144	Kung Yik	75,000	t.10	all	16 1/2	July	1 1/2	Feb.	16 1/2 11 1/2
n.	t. 80	Laou Kung Mow	2,000	t.100	all	90 1/2	Sept.	72	Jan.	81 63
n.	t. 122	Shanghai Cottons	40,000	t.50	all	60	May	77	Jan.	125 81
n.	t. 5 1/2	Yangtzeopos	175,000	t.5	all	62	Oct.	63 1/2	Dec.	64 43 1/2
Miscellaneous.										
n.	48	China Borneo Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$12	all	11 1/2	Apr.	5 1/2	May	10 35 8 00
n.	\$4.75	China Light Power Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	3 65	Mar.	4 95	Oct.	4 90 4 30
n.	48	China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	7 1/2	Jan.	10 15	Oct.	10 10 8 10
b.	\$23 1/2	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$7 1/2	all	35	Jan.	29	Dec.	41 23
n.	\$80.5	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$7.50	all	11 20	Oct.	5 30	Jan.	12 10 8 00
n.	\$32	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	45	Oct.	36 1/2	Feb.	55 43
n.	\$151	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,500	\$25	all	190	Dec.	183	Oct.	190 151
n.	\$28 1/2	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	34 1/2	Dec.	25	Jan.	41 29
n.r.d.	t. 16.80	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/-	all	6	Oct.	5	Apr.	7 50 5 1/4
Langkats										
b.x.d.	t. 16 1/2	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Mar.	9 30	June	10 25 9 1/2
n.	\$92.80	Do (New)	10,000	\$10	\$1	1 00	Mar.	80 cts.	Aug.	1 00 60 cts.
b.	\$34.40	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	4 25	Jan.	3	June	3 80 3 1/2
n.	\$16	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$10	all	18	Jan.	16	Dec.	17 14
b.	\$16 1/2	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	7 10	Mar.	6 50	Oct.	7 70 6
s.	\$6.60	William Powell, Limited	21,000	\$7	all	6 90	Aug.	6	Dec.	7 1/2 5 1/2
n.	\$29	S. C. Morning Post	6,000	\$25	all	28		28		29 28
n.	\$10	H'kong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	7,808	\$10	all					10 9 1/2
Int. Div. of £2.3/- at ex 2/11 = \$20.54 Fin. & Bonus, £2.13/- at ex 2/11 = \$22.12 making \$42.66 for 1917. Paid 26/3/17.										
Final of \$7 making \$25. a/c 1915, and interim of \$18 a/c 1916.										
Final Div. of 15% making 27 1/2% for year ending 30/6/15.										
Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1915. Int. of \$30 for 1916 Paid 26/4/17.										
Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.										
\$7 & \$2 bonus 1916. Paid 26/4/17.										
\$27 for 1915. Paid 29/3/17.										
Int. Div. of \$5.00. Paid 4/4/17.										
\$1.25 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 13/2/17.										
Final of 3/- on Pref. and 40/- on Def. Shares at Ex. 2/4/17.										
Payable on 23/5/17.										
Interim of 2/- for 1916 (Coupon 27).										
\$1.65 Div. and 45 cents bonus for year ending 30.4.16.										
Final Div. of 1/- nett making in all 2/- a/c 30.6.16. (Coupon No 8.)										
1/2 for 1909										
1/- interim making 4/- for a/c 1916 paid 26/10/16										
Final of 4/- making 8/- for a/c year ending 12/11/15 paid July 1916										
Div. of \$4 & Bonus \$2 for 1916. Paid 22/2/17.										
Final Div. \$3 1/2 Bonus \$6.00 making \$9 1/2 for year 31/12/16. Paid 27/3/17.										
Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.4.16										
Tls. 5 for 1916. Paid 12/3/17.										
\$3 for 1 1/2 year ending 31.12.16 Paid 17/2/17.										
Final Div. of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for year ending 31/12/16. Paid 29/1/17.										
50 cents for 1916. Paid 12/2/17.										
\$2 for 1916. Paid 10/2/17.										
Final Div. of 6% making 12% for 1916. Paid 15/3/17.										
Final Div. of \$3 1/2 making \$5 1/2 for year ending 31/12/16. Paid 29/1/17.										
\$7.00 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 29/1/17.										
Tls. 0.90 for year ending 30.11.16										
Tls. 1.50 for year ending 30.11.15										
Tls. 12 for 1913. Paid 13.2.14.										
Dividend of Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.16 paid 29/9/16										
7% a/c Pref. for 14 Months ending Dec. 1915										
72 cents for 1915										
6% for year ending 28.2.06										
70 cts. for 1916. Paid 23/2/17.										
\$3 for year end 31/7/16 paid 31/10/16.										
80 cts. for 1916. 27/3/17.										
\$3 for year 28/2/17. Pending.										
Fin. Div. \$3 making \$11 for year 1915. 29/3/17.										
Final Div. \$1. Bonus \$1. making \$3 for 1916. Paid 10/3/17.										
Int. Div. 7% at 2/11 = 16.7 Fin. 23% 2/43 = 48. making 64.7 cts. for 1916. Paid 25/4/17.										
Tls. 1 for 1916. Paid 28/4/17.										
70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.16										
25 cts. for year ending 31.5.16										
\$1.25, per share for year ending 31.12.16. Paid 3/2/17.										
70 cts. for 1915										
50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14										
\$2 for 1916										

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker, CORRECTED TO NOON, MAY 4, 1917. TELEPHONE NO. 1152.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

### SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their share report dated Friday, the 4th of May, 1917, state:— We have a dull week to record since our last report of the 27th ultimo. The April Settlement was negotiated satisfactorily, and it was hoped the market would improve, but business has been very quiet, and there have been more selling orders than buying ones. Very little interest has been shown in shipping shares, with the result that prices further declined. At the close, however, Deferred Indos have suddenly come into demand again on the report of favourable Budget news with regard to taxation. Once again Investment stocks have been neglected, excepting Banks and Unions, both which could be placed at current rates.

The Shanghai market continues dull, but a further demand for Cottons seems to have set in as we write, and Kangyiks and Shanghai Cottons are both wanted at Tls. 14 1/2 and Tls. 12 1/2 respectively. Shanghai rabbits continue steady with very little business passing. The Singapore market is unchanged, but the tone is steady with an inclination for higher prices. Plantation rubber comes through at 20 1/2 to 2 1/4, with very little offering.

**BANKS.**—Further sales have been made during the week at \$71 1/2, and there are buyers at \$71.00. **MARINE & FIRE INSURANCES.**—Unions have been placed at \$860 ex the dividend of \$60 paid on the 28th ultimo, and more shares are wanted at this rate. There are buyers of Hongkong Fire at \$325. Canton at \$350 ex the dividend of the \$25 paid in the 3rd last North China at Tls. 150 and Yangtze at \$217, each: 73, are all nominal. China Fire are wanted at \$140.

**SHIPPING.**—Douglas after sales at \$85 and \$84 are on offer at the latter rate. Deferred Indos have been done during the week at \$12 1/2 and \$12 1/2, and as low as \$12 1/2 and \$12 1/2 for July. At the close the market is firmer, and there are buyers at \$12 1/2 and \$12 1/2. Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboats after sales at \$18 are wanted at this. Star Ferry have buyers at \$31 1/2, after sales at \$31 1/2. Shell Transport are nominal at 107 1/2.

**REFINERIES.**—China Sugars have been neglected, and are quoted nominal at \$113 1/2. Malabons have sellers at \$32, but no buyers over \$30.

**OILS & MINING.**—Rube after sales at \$250 and \$280, close at \$280 nominal. Tropohs still have sellers at 27 1/2. Kailans are wanted at 31 1/2. Langkats have buyers at Tls. 17 1/2 ex the dividend of Tls. 100 paid on the 28th ultimo.

**DOCKS & WHARVES.**—There has been a fair business done in Hongkong and Whampoa Docks at \$123 and \$124, and they close with buyers at \$123 1/2. Kowloon Wharves have been done at \$79 1/2, and there are further buyers at the rate. Shanghai Docks have again been placed at Tls. 90, and more shares are wanted at this.

**LAND, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.**—This section has been neglected, and excepting a small sale of Hongkong Lands at \$97 1/2, there is nothing to report. Centrals at \$100, Hotels at \$102, Hongkong Lands at \$97 1/2, Humphreys Estates at \$8 1/2, and Kowloon Lands at \$33 are all nominal. West Points are enquired for at \$77.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—Sales of Cements have been made at \$8 10 at which rate shares are obtainable. Low Level Trams have come to business at \$8 80 and \$6 70 ex the dividend of 48 cents per share paid on the 25th ultimo. There are buyers at \$6 70. Electrics are wanted at \$5 1/2, and Dairy Farms at \$2 1/2. Powells after sales at \$6 50 and \$6 60 have sellers at the latter rate. Ropes can be had at \$2 1/2. Steam Laundries are in demand at \$3 40, and Watsons at \$8 25. China Providents at \$8 00, China Borneos at \$8 00 and Union Waterboats at \$16 are all nominal.

**FORWARD SETTLEMENT DAYS.**—30th May (Wednesday), 28th June (Thursday), and 27th July (Friday). **EXCHANGE.**—Exchange opens to-day at 2 1/4 T. T. on London, and 102 on Singapore.

### NOTICES.

**THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.**

(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods, &c. in Hong Kong, Canton, &c.

Loans made on the Provident System.

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### EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, Friday, 4th May, 1917.

#### SELLING.

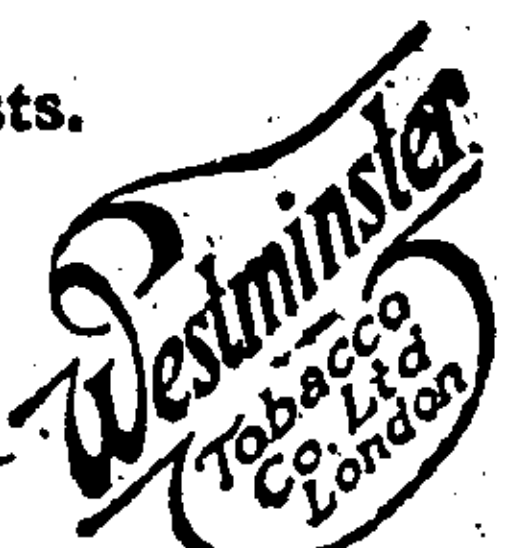
T/T	2/4 3/4
Demand	2/4 13/16
30 d/s	2/4 3/4
60 d/s	2/5
4 m/s	2/5 1/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	102
T/T Japan	111 1/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	57
co & New York	57
T/T Java	138 3/4
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	32 3/4
Demand, Paris	32 1/2

#### BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2/5 9/16
4 m/s. D/P	2/5 11/16
6 m/s. L/C	2/5 13/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/5 13/16
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	58 1/4

4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	32





1990